chines Corp.
The Justice Department an-

nounced a settlement with AT&T requiring the telecommunications giant to sell off its 22 local opera-

ting companies — worth about \$80 billion — within the next 18 months. It is the largest divestiture

in corporate history.

Under the terms of a consent de-

ree, the government is dismissing

without prejudice its lawsuit against AT&T, which charged the company with violating antitrust

laws by unfairly competing in the long distance and telephone equip-

Later, at a conference in federal

court in New York, an IBM attor-

ney read a stipulation in which the

government agreed to dismiss its

By William Borders New York Times Service LONDON - In an important

conciliatory gesture toward the British, Spain announced Friday

that it would reopen the border

with Gibraltar, which it closed 12

years ago.
On the same day that the border

opens, April 20, the two countries

will begin negotiations on the fu-

ture of the tiny British territory at

the mouth of the Mediterranean. The talks could ultimately lead to the end of the colonial status of

the Rock, as the fortress is called.

Announcing the agreement after a meeting here with Prime Minis-ter Margaret Thatcher, Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo of Spain

made it clear that his country was

continuing to press its claim to Gi-braltar, which has a population of 29,000, most of whom are thought to be in favor of retaining the Brit-

"The definitive solution of the

Spain," Mr. Calvo Sotelo said.

Spaniards to Reopen

Border With Gibraltar,

Hold Talks With U.K.

No. 30,758

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 9-10, 1982

Established 1887



Commuters trudged through the snow in London's Parliament Square Friday morning as the city received nearly 3 inches of snow in the storm that swept southern and central Britain.

## Snow, Cold Lash U.K.; 8 Feared Dead

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Bitter cold and snow in drifts up to 8 feet (2.4 meters) whipped Britain on Friday, marooning at least four towns and transforming the flooded city of York into a skat-

At least eight persons were feared dead, including five duck hunters whose boat was swamped by a blizzard in Ireland and two motorists and one fisherman in England. Power supplies to 12,000 homes were cut and communications disrupted as snowstorms hit central and southern Britain. .

London received nearly 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) of snow. Heathrow Airport was reduced to one runway and Gatwick was

In West Germany, melting snow and rain caused rivers to surging over their banks, floodriverside communities and halting barge traffic on the Rhine and its tributaries, police said. In Bonn, barricades were erected to stop the river from the. undating the ground floor of the Parliament building.



A man searched the rubble of a house near Ben Lomond Calif., where his father lived and is presumed to be buried.

down and airports and roads closed. There was difficulty delivering food to remote villages and farms, according to the radio, monitored in London.

In France, snow fell on Paris Friday and blocked roads in Normandy and Brittany, where it brought down electricity cables in the Finistère region, cutting off 10,000 people. Meanwhile, rescuers struggled to help flood victims in the central part of the country where rivers have burst their banks.

In California, mud and major water shortages complicated A "snow hurricane" hit the cleanup and rescue attempts in western part of the Soviet Un- the mountain hamlets of Santa ion, according to Moscow radio. Cruz County on Friday, where Telephone and power lines were 20 more persons may be buried ma — disaster areas.

under a huge mudslide near Ben Lomond. The death toll from flooding

and mudslides in Northern California was 28, but officials said could go much higher after they begin to dig into the 500-foot wide, two-mile-long slide that buried an unknown number of houses in the Love Creek area of Ren Lomond.
Officials said 787 families in

the isolated valleys - many living without water, electricity and rainstorms hit the area on Sun-

President Reagan has declared five Northern California counties - Santa Cruz, Marin, Contra Costa, San Mateo and Sono-

"The only problem, although a grave one, that separates Spain and the United Kingdom has now entered the negotiation stage." The problem of Gibraltar, which has disrupted relations between the two countries for centuries, has

acquired a new urgency recently with the prospect of Spain's entry into the European Economic Community and NATO. Opening the high steel border gates, which were locked in 1969 at

the order of Franco, was regarded as an essential step toward Spain's membership in the organizations, especially the Common Market. Britain captured the strategical

ly situated peninsula in the War of Spanish Secession in 1704, and its sovereignty there was guaranteed forever in the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713. But the Spanish have always regarded Gibraltar as rightfully theirs and have periodically made attempts to get it back.

One of the most famous of their sieges took place from 1779 to 1783, when the British were prececupied with the war of American Gibraltar has continued to be a

highly emotive issue to the Spanish, a question of national honor, as demonstrated last summer when King Juan Carlos I refused to at-tend Prince Charles' wedding because the prince and his bride were flying to Gibraltar afterward to board the royal yacht for their

#### U.S. Drops Its Antitrust Case Against IBM The settlement announced Fri- but local rates could rise because

AT&T Agrees to Record Divestiture

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S.
government took action Friday to end its two largest antitrust cases, settling a lawsuit against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and dropping a similar action against International Business Ma-

The lawsuit, which alleged that IBM had monopolized the generalpurpose computer market, sought to split the firm into several smaller companies.

The AT&T firms that will be split off represent about two-thirds of its current assets of about \$137 billion, although the remaining company would contain the most profitable aspects of AT&T's business, including its Western Electric Co. equipment subsidiary and long distance division. Bell Laboratories would also remain a part of

The Justice Department had sought to break AT&T — the world's largest nongovernment corporation, with 1 million employees - into at least two separately owned companies, one for regulated business and the other

without merit and should be dis- day also modifies a 26-year-old agreement between the govern-ment and AT&T that had barred the company from offering unregulated services, such as information and data processing products.

AT&T will thus be permitted to enter the computer, news and information and cable television businesses for the first time.

> In return for that freedom, AT&T is agreeing to sell or other-wise split off the local companies that serve more than 80 percent of U.S. homes and businesses, an agreement close to what the government has sought since the law-suit was filed by the Ford adminis-tration in 1974.

Assistant Attorney General William Baxter, in charge of the Justice Department's antitrust divi-sion, said the AT&T deal may lead to lower long distance rates be-cause of increased competition, AT&T has subsidized these with its more profitable long distance

Mr. Baxter said he felt the agreement "completely fulfills the objectives the antitrust division had been seeking. It is also very much in the interests of AT&T and its shareholders."

AT&T chairman Charles Brown, commenting on the terms of the agreement, said, "This isn't our choice. Our choice is the way we had the place organized."

AT&T will have to file its reorganization plan with the govern-ment within six months. The company said its three million shareholders will retain stock in AT&T and will own "proportionate val-ues" in the local companies.

The case went to trial almost 10 months ago, and the judge hearing the case, U.S. District Court Judge AT&T efforts to dismiss the law-suit. Judge Greene said the govern-ment had shown AT&T in violation of federal antitrust law.

Mr. Brown said AT&T spent 5360 million on its defense: Mr. Baxter said the government had spent considerably less.

#### Trading Is Halted

Prior to the announcement Fri day, trading in the stock of AT&T and related companies was halted on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading in IBM stock was also halted.

The IBM case was filed in 1969 and went to trial in 1975 in New York. It was before U.S. District Court Judge David M. Edelstein for a decision.

The IBM lawsuit was filed at a time when the firm monopolized the computer market. Since then, the computer industry has seen enormous growth, with proliferation of competitors, and Justice Department officials apparently sought to drop the case as outdat-



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ushers her visitors into No. 10 Downing St. — Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, center, and Spanish Foreign Minister José Pedro Pérez Llorca, followed by Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. They discussed the status of Gibraltar.

U.S. to End 12-Year Policy Linking

Schools' Tax Status to Racial Bias

## Hailing Crackdown as a Success, Pole Says Recovery Is at Hand

By Brian Mooney

Reuters WARSAW — Deputy Interior Minister Boguslaw Stachura has told a parliamentary committee that military rule, the arrest of thousands of union activists and the smashing of strikes have put Poland on the road to recovery, the official Polish press agency

PAP reported Friday. Mr. Stachura was said to have given the committee the most comprehensive account yet made pub-lic by the authorities about their crackdown on the Solidarity trade union Dec. 13.

Mr. Stachura said the death toll in protests against martial law was nine and that 5,067 trade unionists and dissidents were being de-

He told vividly of the killing of eight miners in a battle with militiamen at a coal pit in Katowice province, of the breaking of strikes at factories and of the conditions in which more than 5,000 internees were living, PAP said.

His report Thursday said that ince the last strike was ended on Dec. 28, Poland was free of any industrial dispute for the first time since July, 1980.

Martial law snuffed out all serious opposition and "society sighed with relief" when it was imposed. Mr. Stachura said.

"For most citizens, decisive im-provement of public order is welcome compensation for all the in-conveniences," he told the Committee for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice. "At present, we note no serious activities by opponents of the Socialist

PAP said the committee adopted a resolution praising martial law with three abstentions, but it

did not elaborate. Mr. Stachura described the fighting last month between striking coal miners and militiamen at the Wujek pit in Katowice province in which eight workers were killed. He said the militiamen were encircled by hundreds of people armed with "axes, chains, red-hot metal rods, gases and explosives and opened fire to avoid being

He said 49 miners and 41 militi-

amen were injured. Mr. Stachura said another per-

tion in Gdansk in the first week of martial law. Force was used to break strikes at Gdansk shipyards, at the Ursus tractor plant in War-

U.S. said to consider proposals for new food aid for Poland. Page 2.

saw and at three steel mills, including one in Katowice province. Mr. Stachura singled out the

Katowice, Gdansk, Szczecin, Warszawa, Wroclaw, Lublin and Gorzov regions as being the worst affected by strikes after the impo-sition of martial law. The last of the 199 recorded strikes, at the Piast mine in Katowice province, ended on Dec. 28.

Mr. Stachura repeated the goverument explanation that martial law was imposed because Solidarity was gearing up for an armed confrontation with the Communist

The following dispatch was censored by the Polish authorities.

Son was killed when militiamen Party. He said that while soldiers and troops broke up a demonstrasecured control of radio and televi-sion facilities and cut telephone links, 5,906 activists of the union and dissident movements were

rounded up.
Mr. Stachura said 839 detainees had been freed for humanitarian reasons and he denied charges that those still held had been mistreat-

No Action on Helsinki

BRUSSELS'(Reuters) - West-

ern countries have given up the idea of convening an early meeting on Poland of the foreign ministers of the 35 states that signed the Helsinki agreement on détente and human rights, diplomatic sources said Friday.

Some nonaligned or neutral states among the 35 did not support the Western proposal intended as a forum to denounce human rights violations in Poland, the On Aug. 1, the royal couple spent I hour and 40 minutes in the colony, traveling from the airport to the harbor. But they were cheered tunniltuously every inch of the way by a vigorously pro-British crowd that seemed to include ev-erybody in town, waving Union

In 1967, following a United Na-tions resolution on decolonization, Britain held a referendum in Gibraltar on the question of its con-stitutional status. A total of 12,762 Gibraltarians voted in favor of continuing the link with Britain and 44 voted for a return to Spain.

Britain indicated Friday that it continued to be guided by that referendum. A government spokes-man, reporting on the talks between the prime minister and the premier, said: "We made it abso-lutely clear that there will be no change in the sovereignty of Gibraltar against the democratically Gibraltar."

problem must be the re-establish-But there are widespread fears ment of the territorial integrity of in Gibraltar of an eventual British sellout, especially since Gibraltar has lost the strategic importance that it had during the two World Wars. First reports from the colony said that there was no great joy there at Friday's agreement, even though it will make life much

easier for the people.

With the border sealed, the only way to get in and out of Gibraltar has been by boat or airplane. But Gibraltarians have been proud of the way they have coped with the

Some of them expressed concern about Prime Minister Thatcher's statement in London that the meeting Friday "opens up a new chapter in Anglo-Spanish rela-

#### Accused Racketeer Is Killed in U.S.

United Press Internat PHILADELPHIA — A Philadelphia man being tried on charges of racketeering has been shot and killed, the police said.

The police said Frank Narducci, 50, was shot in his car after the second day of his trial here Thurs-

Mr. Narducci, who the authorities says was heavily involved in illegal gambling in Philadelphia, had been after following a fiveyear investigation into racketeer-

The Associated Press riage. Goldsboro bars all black stu-WASHINGTON - Reversing a dents from enrolling. The government statement said

12-year government policy, the Resgan administration said Friday that it planned to allow tax-exempt status for private schools even if they discriminate against blacks. The announcement of the shift

came Friday in documents filed with the Supreme Court, which had agreed to hear two separate appeals challenging the old policy. The two-page statement filed with the court by Justice Department lawyers contained no expla-

The statement said the government planned to give tax exemption to two schools that have been fighting to gain it despite their admitted racially discriminatory poli-

The schools are Bob Jones University in Greenville, S.C., and Goldsboro Christian Schools in

Goldsboro, N.C. The two Supreme Court appeals came from those schools. Bob Jones University forbids interracial dating and mar-

the Treasury Department, which includes the Internal Revenue Service, had "commenced the process necessary to revoke forthwith" the IRS procedures that had been used to deny tax exemptions to racially discriminatory schools. There was no indication when

that process would be completed. The IRS announced the previous policy in 1970. Since that time, the agency has cited racial bias as the basis for revoking more than 100 exemptions and denying tax-ex-empt status to an unspecified number of other private schools. Lawrence G. Wallace, the Jus-

tice Department lawyer who filed the statement, declined to comment and referred telephone calls to the Justice Department press information office. Thomas DeCair, the chief department spokesman, could not come to the telephone and no other department spokesmen could be reached. The Justice Department state-

INSIDE

class press. Page 2

Unrest in India

Charges of government failure

and corruption have spread from India's anti-establish-

ment journals into the middle-

U.S. Arms Costs

President Reagan's plan to

rearm America could cost up

to \$750 billion more than the

administration has earmarked

The company is hoping to weave a network of coopera-

tive agreements with Italian

industries to strengthen its for-

The recession is concealing a

basic problem in auction rooms: Supplies of art are run-

The Art Market

ning short. Page 7W.

mnes. Page 9.

in the next live years. Page 3.

turn to Bob Jones its tax-exempt status and was preparing to grant such status to Goldsboro for the first time.

"The United States therefore asks that the judgments of the court of appeals be vacated as moot," the government documents

#### Importance of Exemptions

Tax exemptions are important because without them donors cannot deduct what they give from their taxable income, and making it much harder for a school lacking an exemption to successfully solicit contributions. Additionally, a tax-exempt institution normally does not have to pay certain other taxes, such as local property taxes.

A U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld the IRS decision to deny tax exemptions for both schools. There was no immediate indication of what the Supreme Court would do with the appeals from the two fundamentalist Christian schools

The federal circuit court ruled in both cases that although a private school's racial policies based on sincere religious beliefs were constitutionally protected, the IRS could revoke tax exemptions.

The appeals court said both schools "violated the clearly defined public policy, rooted in our Constitution, condemning racial discrimination and, more specifically, the government policy against subsidizing racial discrimination, public or private."

Bob Jones University, founded in 1927, has an enrollment of about 5,000, from kindergarten through college and graduate school. Goldsboro Christian Schools offers classes from kindergarten through grade 12.

#### Fiat Rebound Runcie Goes to China After some staggering setbacks. Fiat is bouncing back. To Talk to Anglicans

The Associated Press HONG KONG - Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, left Hong Kong for China on Friday to hold talks with leaders of the Anglican Communion there.

The archbishop, who arrived here from Burma on Sunday, took a plane to Canton en route to Nanjing, where he will hold discussions with Bishop K\_H Ting and other clergymen.

# Polish Crisis Threatens Other Economies in Soviet Bloc

Warsaw's Failure to Meet Obligations Disrupts Long-Term Planning by Its Allies

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

PARIS — The deterioration of Poland's economy, which has suffered a 25-percent drop in industrial production during the last two years, is threatening to severely damage the economies of the Soviet Union and its European allies, Western experts say.

The Polish crisis, the experts say, is aggravating shortages

in the rest of the Eastern bloc, weakening economic links between the Communist countries and undermining their standing in international financial markets, making it hard for them to finance new imports of Western goods. Poland has been unable to supply its partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance — the economic organization that embraces the Soviet Union, Poland,

organization that embraces the Soviet Onion, Pulant, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam — with the coal, sulfur, industrial goods and food that they had been counting on for their own development. This trade group, known as Comecon, operates under a system that encourages its member countries to become spe-

cialist suppliers of key products to the whole bloc. In the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, sudden cutbacks in deliveries of raw materials and industrial goods cause much greater dislocation than in the West, where a shortfall from one source can usually be made up somewhere else.

'In Eastern Europe, bottlenecks build up very quickly if anything goes wrong, and they can often only be broken by buying additional supplies from the West with scarce hard currency," said Philip Hanson, an expert on Eastern Europe at England's Birmingham University.

The Soviet Union has acknowledged the difficulties caused by Poland's faltering economy. Shortfalls in Polish deliveries to other nations of the Eastern bloc "are painfully affecting the interests of Poland's Socialist partners," Viktor Gryshin, a member of the Soviet Politburo, said at a Polish

Communist Party congress in Warsaw in July. But Poland's Communist trading partners, in a display of what they call "fraternal solidarity," are continuing to sup-ply Poland with far more food and goods than it is sending m. They are believed to be doing this to try to prevent a total economic collapse in Poland, even though such belp aggravates shortages in the exporting countries.

#### Deficit Permitted

Although the Comecon countries usually try to balance trade among themselves, they allowed Poland to run up a trade deficit of about \$1.4 billion in 1981, according to Polish trade statistics. The setbacks in Poland come at a time when other Come-

con members reportedly are experiencing increasingly se-nous economic difficulties of their own. Overall economic growth for the Comecon nations of Eastern Europe, which averaged 5.7 percent in 1976, has slowed every year since then, reaching 1.2 percent in 1980, according to figures is-sued by the International Monetary Fund.

Although the Comecon countries' present five-year economic plans project more vigorous growth, ranging between 3 and 4 percent a year during the period of 1981-85, the IMF doubts that these targets can be met.

"If the rest of Comecon was performing well, the bloc could probably ride out the Polish crisis," said Alexander Nove, a Glasgow University expert on Eastern Europe's economies. "What makes it serious for them is that they are all in at least as big an economic crisis as the West."

In the last few weeks, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakin have reduced the official targets set for their five-year plans. Western economists believe these cutbacks reflect Comecon's deteriorating prospects in view of the Polish cri-

When Comecon prime ministers met in July in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, they were unable to complete an overdue coordination of members' 1981-85 development plans because of uncertainty about the Polish economy.

The sharp cut in Polish coal exports to the Soviet Union and its European allies has probably been the most painful result of the Polish crisis. Western analysts generally agree. From 20 million tons in 1979, Polish coal exports to the rest of Comecon dropped to 12 million tons in 1980 and were probably barely 4 million tons last year. In 1980 the Soviet Union got only about 6 million tons of

Even though the Soviet Union itself produces 700 million

coal from Poland instead of the planned 9.5 million tons. And last year, according to Western officials' estimates, Poland failed to meet its reduced target of 5.5 million tons.

tons of coal a year, a marginal decline of available supplies "can create serious inconveniences when the country is short of energy," Mr. Hanson said.

# Gandhi Supporters Now Join Attacks on State Corruption

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Charges that India's governmental institutions have crumbled, that corruption is ram-pant and that public morality is in sharp decline have recently spread from anti-establishment journals into the mass circulation press that is essentially middle class and middle of the road.

The cry about decaying values is being echoed by many publications that have steadfastly supported the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. For example, The Hindustan Times, declared in an editorial. "In our political culture, political corruption is permitted."

At receptions and parties, residents often concede that it has become virtually impossible to live a mid-dle-class existence without resorting to bribery. whether it is to get a phone, speed up cement deliveries or obtain commercial or industrial licenses.

#### Despairing Analysis

The tone of the self-criticism was perhaps best reflected by an article in a November issue of The Illustrated Weekly News, India's most popular English-language periodical, which is soberly pro-establish-

Entitled "The Crumbling Pillars of State" and written by Sham Lal. a senior editor and defender of the government, it said, "It looks as if all virtue has gone out of the Indian political system. There is no organ of state which has not suffered some damage in recent

"The executive has lost its moral authority, the legislature its capacity to control the executive, the bu-renucracy its elan and the higher judiciary something

of the aura surrounding it."

At the center of this decline, the article said, was a

widening ambit of political corruption."

A much more partisan and even more despairing analysis was offered by Rajni Kothari, an internationally known political scientist who, in a long article in The Indian Express, linked the spreading taint of public institutions with Mrs. Gandhi's centralized and charismatic rule.

#### 'Worse Than Emergency'

\*Corruption now marks all spheres --- administration, politics, education, what have you," wrote Mr. Kothari, a fellow at the Center for the Study of Developing Society. He has been a critic of Mrs. Gandhi. and The Express has been the most outspoken news-

paper in its attacks on the administration. Mr. Kothari said that though political parties now in opposition first resorted to the use of criminal toughs, the practice was extended and institutionalized when Mrs. Gandhi was toppled from power and her son Sanjay rallied these forces to replace the loy-alists who had left the party. Sanjay Gandhi died in a plane crash in 1980. Mr. Kothari wrote, "The repression that is already under way is far worse than the 1975-76 emergency. Then it was at least a declared emergency indicating a temporary suspension of the political process.

"Today the normal political process has been grossly distorted and camouflaged so that while formally the Parliament, an independent judiciary and a free press are still there - and they do help in exposing fragments of the larger reality — in effect we have already moved into a harsh and oppressive state

#### Corruption 'Legalized'

Calling the present system both "nonfunctioning" and "rotten," Mr. Kothari said it has "only one shining or rather dazzling centerpiece in it who, too, is more keen on her survival in office than on doing anything that can even remotely be called purposive." At a recent public meeting on corruption held at the Delhi School of Economics, a critic of the administration, George Verghese, a former journalist and an official of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, said corruption had been in effect legalized by Mrs. Gandhi's

"Here a person in the ruling party can say that he can be corrupt because he is in power," Mr. Verghese

The direct stimulus for all this criticism and concern appears to have been a series of articles in The Indian Express in which Arun Shourie, a muckracking editor, produced records showing that Abdul Rahman Antulay, the chief executive of Maharashtra. had raised millions of dollars from people and businesses dependent on the state's resources and kept the mones in a private trust.

The disclosures led to demands for Mr. Antulay's removal, and eyebrows were raised even in Mrs. Gan-dhi's party. Some of Mr. Antulay's defenders wrote that he was being unfairly attacked for what was a tommon practice. Others suggested that he was a target because he was a Moslem. Still others said the practice had "social sanction," the same phrase that was offered several months ago when another state chief executive tried to explain the blinding of about 20 robbery suspects in a high-crime area.

Rajiv Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi's surviving son, who entered politics after the death of his brother and who is seeking to project an image of rectitude, made it clear that he disapproved of Mr. Antulay's fund-raising. But under questioning by foreign reporters, he said that because Mr. Antulay had solicited traceable checks rather than cash, he seemed to have been guilty of "misuse of office rather than corruption." While newspapers speculated for months on when Mrs. Gandhi might dismiss Mr. Antulay, there was no word from her office and in time the matter disap-

peared from the front pages. Although the issue appears to have crested, it has not vanished. The Bombay-based Times of India recently published a front page cartoon showing Mrs. Gandhi reading a newspaper headline that says: "Top Reagan adviser resigns. Won't return until cleared of corruption charges." Behind her stands Rajiv Gandhi, who scratches his head and says, "Funny system."

#### the issue of price rises." French Left Fails to Agree on Poland

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

No Harm to NATO Seen in Abduction

The Associated Press

ROME — Maxwell M. Rabb, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, said Friday that the Red Brigades had not destabilized the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by kidnapping Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier.

"We are all saddened by this brutal and cowardly attack," Mr. Rabb said. "However, I wish to state that this event has not altered in the least the cleaners of relative between the Maxwell Santon and Italy.

the closeness of relations between the United States and Italy. It has no

Police searched hundreds of boats docked in a lake in northern Italy

and hunting cabins on the shores of another lake in Tuscany after receiving tips that they would find clues concerning Gen. Dozier, who was kidnapped in Verona on Dec. 17. They found no trace of the general.

From Agency Dispatches

lowing five days of violent demonstrations in which a student was shot and killed and two others were seriously wounded, the state radio an-

nounced.

The demonstrations were prompted by a 62-percent increase in the price of sugar. An official said 85 demonstrators had been arrested.

and ransacked a government office in east Khartoum, he added. He blamed the disturbances on "saboteur elements who wanted to politicize

The rioters destroyed eight cars and four buses, looted a post office

KHARTOUM - Sudanese universities were ordered shut Friday fol-

Sudan Universities Shut After Riots

touched the Western alliance."

United Press Internation PARIS - French Socialists and Communists failed on Friday to resolve their differences on the Polish crisis but reaffirmed their determi-

nation to cooperate in the French government. After a special high-level meeting, the two parties admitted their failure to adopt a common stand. The communique cited continued "differences and divergencies" on Poland, meaning the Socialists had failed to budge the Soviet-aligned Communists from their support of the Polish

military crackdown. The communique said the two parties had reached a "positive judg-ment" on the changes carried out since Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, became president last May and formed a government that includes Communist ministers. The parties "confirmed their determination to mobilize popular opinion to support this policy." the statement added.

#### Afghan Rebels Claim Control of City

United Press International

ISLAMARAD, Pakistan — Afghan insurgents drove out pro-Russian defenders and occupied Herat, the third largest city in Afghanistan, on the second anniversary of the Soviet takeover, a rebel spokesman

The rebels said the city, 392 miles (327 kilometers) west of Kabul, fell on Dec. 27, two years after the Soviet-backed coup in Afghanistan. There was no independent confirmation of the claim. The spokesman said 70 Afghan troops were killed in four days of fierce fighting. The report did not mention rebel casualties.

The report indicated the rebels continued to control Herat despite a counterattack by government forces that included bombing by Sovietbuilt MiG jets that killed 60 civilians. Guerrillas said 60 officials were brought before an Islamic court and sentenced to death on charges of cooperating with the government of Babrak Karmal. They did not say if the sentences had been carried out.

#### U.S. and Japan to Study Military Ties United Press Internal

TOKYO - The United States and Japan agreed Friday to initiate studies on how they should cooperate in the event of a war in the Far East, Japanese officials said.

The agreement, announced after a one-day session of a bilateral security consultative group, committed the two countries to study responses to what were termed "emergency situations in the Far East."

A mutual security pact signed in 1960 commits the United States to the defense of Japan, but it does not spell out Japanese responsibilities in case of a war elsewhere in the Far East. Sources said Japan's role would mainly involve facilities, transportation and maintenance, Japan's coastitution renounces war but provides for self-defense.

## Reagan Appoints Clark's Successor

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - President Reagan ratified Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s choices Friday for the No. 2 and No. 3 jobs at the State Department in a shakeup triggered by the naming of William P. Clark as national security adviser.

Mr. Reagan announced he would nominate Walter J. Stoessel Jr. to be deputy secretary of state, second-highest post in the department, and Lawrence S. Eagleburger to be undersecretary of state for political affairs, the No. 3 spot. Mr. Stoessel, who succeeds Mr. Clark, now holds the job that Mr. Eagleburger is taking. Mr. Eagleburger currently is assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

In addition, Mr. Reagan appointed Powell A. Moore, a member of the

White House's lobbying team, to be the State Department's liaison with Capitol Hill. Mr. Moore was nominated as assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, succeeding Richard Fairbanks.

#### Pentecostalists Start Hunger Strike Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - Two Soviet women who have lived in the U.S. Embassy compound here for three and a half years in hopes of emigrating to the United States have started a hunger strike to press their demands. Augustina Vashchenko and her daughter, Lydyia, who started the protest Dec. 28, are among seven Pentecostalists who ran past Soviet police guards into the U.S. Embassy on June 27, 1978.

Mrs. Vashchenko and her daughter said that they would continue to take only tea and fruit juice until their problem is finally "resolved." While U.S. officials have not evicted the refugees, they have been hoping that the seven would leave voluntarily.

#### U.S. Shows Schmidt Reportedly Sees U.S. as Split on Poland Strategy Caution on

For Poland By Don Oberdorfer

**Future Aid** 

ington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is reserving judgment on a \$5-billion aid program for Poland brought up by West German officials this week during the visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, but it is actively considering new shipments of food for the Polish people, State Department sources said.

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36 (

38 1

The sources said Thursday that the visitors advanced the \$5-billion estimate of Poland's needs from the West during 1982 without providing detailed data about how it might be used or who would sup-

The United States and West Germany have taken a stand against supplying more government-to-government economic as-sistance while repression continues in Poland. But Bonn officials, saying that the new aid question is central to future developments, are more eager to discuss a future program than are their U.S. counter-

parts. U.S. sources said a major aid program probably would be more Bonn after the crackdown, both for political and domestic econom-

#### No Figures Cited

President Reagan, in announcing sanctions against Poland Dec.

23, pledged to "gladly do our share The offin to help the shattered Polish economy" if the Polish government returned to the Gdansk agreement creating Solidarity and observed other basic human rights.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, speaking Wednesday in Stuttgart after returning from talks in Washington, said West Germany would be prepared "to render financial assistance in a comprehensive way," in concert with other allies, to "a Poland which returns to the way of reform and renewal." No figures were cited in reports of Mr. Genscher's address reaching

Washington, Humanitarian aid to the Polish people through the Roman Catho-lic Church and private relief or-ganizations such as CARE continues to flow, and State Department officials said there is active consideration of increasing the size of governmental assistance for such shipments.

A chartered freighter left New Orleans for Poland Sunday with 5 million pounds of U.S.-financed rice, flour and cooking oil supplied to Catholic Relief Services. This was the first installment in a \$30million humanitarian aid program authorized before martial law was

The Polish debt to Western commercial banks of about \$16 billion and to Western govern-ments of about \$10 billion is a factor of potentially great importance to that country's economic future, but few decisions on debt ques-tions have been made in the West in the weeks since the martial-law

According to internal State Department memoranda quoted in Thursday's Wall Street Journal, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was advised Dec. 17, four days after martial law was declared, to ask American banks through the Treasury Department to continue their "eyeball-to-eye-ball negotiation" with Polish authorities.

The recommendation from Law-The recommendation from Law-rence S. Eagleburger and Robert D. Hormats, who are high-ranking State Department officials, was made to maximize U.S. economic leverage on Poland, the article

said.
The article said Mr. Hormats reversed himself the following day, because such U.S. advice at that point "would probably send the wrong political signal." Instead, Mr. Hormats recommended that "the best course of action with the banks is simply to say nothing to them on the question of reschedul-

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® 5, rue Daunou, PARIS Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo" Folkenturm Str. 9, Munich or M/S Astor at sea

#### By John Vinocur

New York Times Service BONN - Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes that there are divisions within the Reagan administration about how to deal with the situation in Poland and questions whether the United States has thought out its strategy for dealing with a possible worsening of the Polish

At the same time, reporters traveling back to Bonn with Mr. Schmidt were told that he was satisfied with his meetings in Washington this week with President Reagan, and in particular, with what was taken as a clear assurance to the chancellor that the Geneva talks between the United States and Soviet Union on middle-range nuclear weapons reduction would be insulated from the Polish

There was also an expression of satisfaction about a joint U.S.-West German statement in which the chancellor openly pointed for the first time to a Soviet responsibility in events leading to the imposition of martial law in Poland. Rather than as a change in Bonn's policy, the communique was portrayed as a West German success in having the United States adopt an attitude likened to the position taken by the European Economic Community

The West German evaluation of the chancellor's talks with American leaders, which took place in an atmosphere of considerable tension, was outlined to Mr. Schmidt's traveling party, which returned to Bonn early

as within the Reagan administration. The chancellor was understood to believe that there are

Differences of opinion about Poland, they were told, were now not so much a matter among the NATO allies

two groups of competing thought among the policy-mak-

ers with access to the president. One group was described as comprising those who believe that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski can be induced to offer more freedom to Poland as a result of Western threats and sanctions against

the Soviet Union. Members of a second group, considered more realistic by the West Germans, were described as believing that the best tactic was to try to hold the military government to its promises of continuation of reform policies started the Solidarity trade union. Mr. Reagan is considered

be on the side of the "realists." Mr. Schmidt, who has frequently stated his belief that sanctions are largely ineffective, was characterized as not being certain what the American follow-up would be if, using an example employed here, "you find two dead on

the street in Katowice." The West Germans, who are concerned about acting blindly, consider that so-called second- and third-level steps must be worked out, but, so far, Americans are regarded by the chancellor as not having developed a concept leading to that point. There must be continuing allied consultation on this level, it was said.

#### Relations With Weinberger

Mr. Schmidt was again described as having a high im-pression of Mr. Reagan, and those on his plane were told that the chancellor found qualities in Mr. Reagan not unlike those he admired in former President Gerald R. Ford. Those qualities have been described as personal reliability and trustworthiness, simplicity of expression in its best sense and a refusal of intellectual games and com-

It was apparent to those traveling with the chancellor that his relations with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, with whom he spoke in Washington, were rather more formally correct. The meeting between the

allied nuclear vulnerability have counterproductive effects on public opinion here. Much of the characterization of the chancellor's trip seemed intent on dissipating the impression, increasingly present in parts of the West German press, that the gov-

men, according to one portrayal, involved mutual at-tempts at "education." West German officials have sug-

gested that continuing Pentagon statements concerning

ernment's initial attitude of extreme caution toward Poland had created a loss of confidence by the United States, and other NATO countries, in West Germany and in Mr. Schmidt

There was considerable emphasis placed on what was described as "reciprocal confidence." The tensions that were the subject of so much talk were created by editorials in American newspapers, rather than reality, it was

The West German role in providing the substantive content of the joint statement issued on Tuesday was emphasized, and Mr. Schmidt was said to have joined with Mr. Reagan in putting the finishing touches on the final

draft. The sense of these assertions -- that there was no basic turnaround in West German willingness to confront the Soviet Union with its responsibility in Poland — seemed to be aimed at eliminating the impression that the West

German position had become isolated within NATO. Following this line, extremely critical comments from the French government about Bonn's recent attitude were portrayed as a reflection of French internal politics, in which the Socialist leadership of President Francois Mitterrand's government was mainly concerned with seeking to discredit the French Communist Party. Mr. Schmidt apparently feels that the French government's basic attitudes about Poland do not essentially vary from those of

# U.S. Again Stirs Speculation on Soviet Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - State Department officials say that the Pol-ish crisis has prompted new con-sideration within the administration of a possible meeting between President Reagan and Leonid L

The officials said Thursday that there had been no discussion with the Soviet Union about such a meeting since the imposition of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13. but they said the subject was likely to be raised if, as expected, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. meets in Geneva on Jan. 27 with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

An aide to Mr. Haig said Thurs-day that, although he would not rule out the idea of a summit conference, he was skeptical that one would occur any time soon.

Intentious Unclear

At a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Haig drew attention to the possibility of a meeting be-tween the American and Soviet leaders, but it was difficult to ascertain the conditions under which a summit conference might

It was not clear whether the idea was being raised publicly by Mr. Haig as an incentive to the Soviet Union to ease the situation in Poland or whether the United States was contemplating such a meeting while martial law was fully in effect.

Another possibility was that the administration wanted to tell the United States' allies that, despite holding the Russians responsible for Poland, it was willing to talk to

#### Greek Strike Extended Against Foreign Flights

ATHENS - Ground crews of foreign airlines decided Friday to extend by three days a strike that has halted most flights in and out of Greece since Sunday, a spokesman for their association an-

The staffs of Olympic Airways, the Greek national airline, and of issair have ended their strikes. Both airlines have agreed to pay the 25-percent increase demanded. According to the association, the other foreign companies have offered a 6-percent pay increase.

In answer to a question about his own plans regarding a meeting with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Haig said at the news conference:

"I would underline also the position of President Reagan in a re-cent interview in which he was asked about the importance of summitry. I know the president feels very, very strongly that perhaps, in time of crisis, communicanon between governments is more, rather than less, important and we intend to maintain communica-

When asked whether he meant to suggest that a summit conference might take place, Mr. Haig said he was talking about "communication in general at high levels, whether it be at the summit or at the foreign minister and secre-tary of state level."

"Clearly, it is the president's view that, while this is desirable at all times, in times of crises such communication may be even more important," he said. "The point I want to make is that the president is very sensitive to the requirement to maintain, rather than to terminate, communications in time of

Mr. Haig scheduled to fly to

Brussels Sunday for a special meeting of NATO the next day. NATO is expected to draw up a statement denouncing the Soviet Union for putting pressure on the Polish authorities leading to the imposition

of martial law. Since the Polish situation worsened. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig have kept alive the possibility of a

#### December Interview

In an interview Dec. 23, Reagan said that, despite the Polish events, a "properly planned for" meeting with Mr. Brezhnev was "likely"

sometime in 1982. When asked how he could consider a summit meeting in view of the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Reagan replied: "I think we're in the world together, and it doesn't mean that you can't talk and try to resolve your differences, but I think you go at it with some realism. So I have no objection to talk-

ing."
State Department officials said that Mr. Haig was not idly talking about the possibility of Reagan-Brezhnev talks. But they cantioned against assuming that a meeting

#### U.S. Gives Mexico An Assurance on **Megal Residents** The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Thousands of Mexicans living illegally in the United States still have all the protection of U.S. laws and are not facing the threat of immediate deportation, the U.S. Embassy said Thursday.

The embassy issued a statement saving about 115,000 Mexicans who were issued visas under what is called the Silva program have become permanent residents of the United States and that their status has not been changed. It said an estimated 85,000 Mexicans who applied unsuccessfully for Silva visas "must now apply for residence visas under normal proce-

Hugo B. Margain, Mexico's am-bassador to Washington, is being recalled to discuss the status of Mexicans living in the United States.

The U.S. Embassy said Mexi-cans in the United States "still have all the protection of U.S. laws which make it impossible for the U.S. government to force them to leave without consideration of each case and each individual cir-

derscored the French nuclear buildup that parallels the Reagan administration's strategic rearma-ment program. The Socialists have increased the military budget by

17 percent and are putting nearly

one-third of the expenditures into France's nuclear striking force.

Mr. Hernu's budget contained funds for the development of a

new ground-to-ground mobile bal-

listic missile and for the short-

range Hades missile, which could

transport a neutron warhead if

France decides to deploy enhanced

The government has not ac-knowledged that it has tested a

radiation weapons.

# Americans Seen on Verge

Of Average Lifespan of 85 By Victor Cohn

ingion Post Service WASHINGTON - Medical science is on the verge of extending the average human lifespan to 85 years, substantially beyond to-day's average American span of just under 70 for men and 77 for

The years up to 85, moreover, should mainly be healthy. But age 85 will be a "rather abrupt" wall for the extension of the lifespan of most people, however, since science may never be

able to extend average life beyond that age.

This forecast was made to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington by two Stanford University medical professors, authors of a study of how humans age and how aging is being drastically affected by medicine. In a scientific paper and in a new book, "Vitality and Aging," Drs. Donald Fries

and Lawrence Crapo made two main points: Diseases can be eliminated, but the human lifespan seems fixed. That span seems to be about 97 years at its ultimate. Man in fact may have reached that limit 100,000 years ago. The oldest documented human age is 115 years, and claims of great longevity among various remote peoples "have now been consistently shown" to be exaggerated.

#### Downhill After 30

There are many instances of life up to about age 97. Human organs, however, begin deteriorating at a slow but constant rate from about age 30. "And eventually," the doctors said, "they fail lethally in all of us at about the same age."

In practical terms, they said, once a larger number of avoidable

diseases and accidents are eliminated, this should mean that 99 percent of Americans will die of old age between 73 and 97, with age 85 the average. Women are already dying only about eight years short of the 85-year average.

To a large extent, they said, "the medical and social tasks of eliminating premature death are largely accomplished," One major killer, smallpox, has been eliminated. The leading killer of 1000 themselves has a been eliminated. The leading killer of 1000 themselves has been eliminated.

1900, tuberculosis, has declined by 99.5 percent in the United States. Other major diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, are beginning to be conquered by science.

Even though human organs inevitably deteriorate, the doctors added, it is still possible to increase physical efficiency throughout life. This, too, is happening today with an increasing emphasis on a healthier diet and exercise.

Americans, they said, "are on the verge ... of becoming a society in which nearly all individuals survive" in a healthier state to advanced age, "and then succumb ... over a narrow age range."

They said, however, that it is not impossible that the average age will one day be extended beyond 85, perhaps by genetic engineering or now unforeseen methods.

# U.S. 'Disappointed' by French Military Sale to Nicaragua

# But Despite Disagreement, Paris Defense Minister and Haig Hold 'Very Positive' Talks

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
Defense Caspar W. Weinberger
said Friday that high administration officials are "extremely disappointed" at the French designs to pointed" at the French decision to open a military supply relationship rith Nicaragua.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who met with Mr. Weinberger on Thursday, told re-porters Friday that the \$15.8-million contract with the Sandinista government — which the United States is attempting to isolate because of Nicaraguan support for leftist guernilas in El Salvador drew no expressions of disapproval from Secretary of State Alexan-der M. Haig Jr. or from Mr. Wein-

berger. The French minister acknowlhowever, that there had

### Beirut Cease-Fire Quickly Shattered

BEIRUT — Warring pro-Iranian, Communist and pro-Iraqi militiamen exchanged machine-gun and mortar fire Friday, shattering a cease-fire hours after it was imposed, a police spokesman said. There was no immediate report of casualties in the latest spate of street lighting Thursday. Fourteen persons had been killed and 53 wounded in the previous three The police spokesman said new

fighting crupted in two neighbor-hoods barely eight hours after Syr-

ian forces had imposed their sec-

ond cease-fire since Tuesday. The spokesman said the Lebanese gov-

ernment was attempting to arrange

another cease-fire.

Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Haig in his meeting with Mr. Hernu on Friday "registered his strong disappointment over the French decision to sell arms to Nicaragua." He added that Mr. Haig will discuss the matter with the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, at a meeting of

Sels on Monday.

But despite the disagreement over Nicaragua, Mr. Fisher described the Haig-Hernu meeting as "very positive" and said both sides agree that their bilateral relations are "very good."

Atlantic alliance ministers in Brus-

Mr. Hernu gave Mr. Haig a letter for President Reagan from President Francois Mitterrand, but the contents were not disclosed Among the subjects Mr. Hernu discussed with both U.S. officials

were Africa and relations with the Soviet Union. Earlier Friday, Mr. Weinberger said in a televised interview that "all of us are extremely disap-pointed" by the French decision to sell military equipment — includ-ing two patrol boats, two Alouetteicopters and a dozen trucks to "a country that has been heavily supported by Cuba and the Soviets and has taken positions in the area that we find very adverse to our

interests." Pentagon officials who asked not to be identified told The Associated Press that the French move was a "slap in the face," suggesting that Washington sees the Nicaragua contract as a new flashpoint of conflict with the Socialist government of Mr. Mitterrand, which has strongly supported the Reagan ad-ministration's tough approach to daughter Imee, 26.

been "expressions of concern" by the Soviet Union but just as the two U.S. officials. cies in the Third World.

In an hourlong interview here Thursday, Mr. Hernu said that France hoped "that America would welcome rather than criticize" the effort to keep lines open to revolutionary governments. "It is better that these countries turn to us for help than to turn to others," he added, in an evident reference to the Soviet Union. "We can discuss military arrangements with countries without posing ideologi-cal conditions. We have a liberty of action that the United States should encourage," since the alter-native for most of these countries would be to become totally de-pendent on the Soviet Union, he

Mr. Hernu also made these He offered the clearest indi-

### Ad to Kidnappers Is Run in Manila

The Associated Press MANILA — The family of President Ferdinand E. Marcos' missing son-in-law ran an ad in a Manila newspaper on Friday telling his kidnappers that they are ready to negotiate with them. The parents of Tommy Mano-

toc, 32, were following instructions

in a ransom note and the advice of

authorities, but they said they are not convinced the note signed Tommy" was from their son.

Members of the Manotoc family say they still suspect that Mr. Mar-cos and his wife, Imelda, are behind the kidnapping 10 days ago because they opposed Mr. Manotoc's secret marriage to their cation yet that France is currently conducting tests of enhanced radiation warheads. His government "will continue the studies and tests of the neutron bomb" that have been decided upon, he said, and Mr. Mitterrand is studying the question of production and deployment of the controversial battlefield nuclear weapon.

• He acknowledged that

France has quietly begun offering proposals to its European partners to open discussions on "modifications and new definitions" for the Atlantic alliance, which has been troubled in recent years by differing European and U.S. reactions to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, peace initiatives in the Middle East and the imposition of martial law in Poland. But he said the proposals, made in an effort to improve the cohesion of the alli-ance rather than to call it into question, were "not yet ripe for

real discussion.' · Arriving in Washington four days after completing an agree-ment in Cairo to sell 20 Mirage-2006 fighter bombers to Egypt, Mr. Hernu said he had come away convinced that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, while continuing the policy of peaceful relations with Israel, would also seek "better understanding, and diplomatic and intellectual help from moderate Arab countries" after the Israe-li evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula

#### is completed April 25, French Nuclear Buildup

Mr. Hernu said the contract with Nicaragua called for the training of about 10 Nicaraguan pilots and technicians in France, A spokesman at the Elysée Palace in Paris said Thursday the contract was worth about \$15.8 million. In his talks with Mr. Haig and

Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Hemu un-

neutron warhead. Mr. Hernu said Thursday, however, "As far as study and tests go, we are ready. ment go, the president is still studying the file. The only decision the studies and the tests. Techni-

cally, we know we can produce them. But that decision has yet to

Moscow Sees U.S.-French Rift MOSCOW (AP) — The French decision to sell military equipment to Nicaragua is "convincing proof" of a rift between Paris and Washington on foreign policy issues, Tass said Friday.

"The new step taken by France objectively contradicts the line of the Renam administration which

the Reagan administration which is stinting no efforts and means to achieve the international isolation of new Nicaragua," the agency

The French sale shows the existence of "fundamental differencbetween the two allies, Tass said, "particularly in the approach blems of countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

مكذا من اللممل

# Thai Crackdown and 'Opium War' Help Avert a Heroin Boom in Southeast Asia

By William Branigin Washington Post Service

BANGKOK - Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle had a bumper crop of opium last year, but several factors — including a Thai government crackdown and an "opium war" among rival bands of traffickers - have combined to avert a boom in heroin production.

However, according to narcotics officials here, another crop approaching last year's 600 metric tons of opium is expected from the harvest beginning at the end of this month. In addition, the drug traffickers who operate in the region bordering Thailand, Burma and Laos are reported to be stockpiling large quantities of opium for future refining into its much more rewarding derivatives - the No. 3 grade heroin called "brown sugar" and the purer No. 4 grade known here as "white powder."

Although heroin production from last year's crop has not measured up to expectations, drug enforcement officials said, enough is still being produced in the area to alarm Asian and Western governments. Relatively little of the Golden Triangle heroin has been reaching the United States. Most of it is distributed in the region or goes to Hong Kong and Australia, officials said.

A major reason for this is that severe

droughts in the area during the previous two years allowed traffickers of heroin from Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakisan to capture and consolidate European and American markets, Western drug enforcement officials said.

Golden Triangle traffickers have also been hurt by stricter enforcement of a two-year-old Thai law banning certain chemicals used for heroin production from border zones.

As a result, the price of the major ingredient, acetic anhydride, has risen 20-fold and two heroin laboratories have been forced to close, an official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said.

"Whatever they're doing is working," another narcotics official said of the Thai crack-

In addition, after a considerable delay that worried U.S. officials, the Thai government has begun to implement a plan to destroy opium poppy fields in 10 northern villages. Although a modest effort, it marks the first time that Thai authorities have coupled an opium eradication program with longstanding at-tempts to persuade villagers to substitute other crops for their poppies.

This substitution program, begun nearly 10 ears ago, has failed to make much headway in years ago, has failed to make much headway in the 200 to 250 Thai opium-producing villages,

which sometimes come under pressure from the region's "opium warlords" to keep growing poppies. However, Western officials hope that eradication will have the psychological effect of encouraging more crop substitution.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, Dominic Dicarlo, said the Thai program was the first in which crop substitution was being followed by eradication. During a one-day visit to Bangkok Wednesday, Mr. Dicarlo said the United States and other governments would be watching the program closely to see if it could be applied elsewhere.

In ordering the program to go ahead, Premier Prem Tinsulanonda said he wanted it to be "executed gently" so as not to antagonize the area's hill people, who share ethnic origins with tribes in neighboring Communist-controlled Laos.

The eradication had been scheduled to start in November, but Gen. Prem suspended it pending further study. Villagers reportedly complained that they needed more time to substitute crops such as coffee, cabbage, lettuce, carrots, strawberries and other fruits and

vegetables for their opium poppies.
So far, Thai authorities have not encountered any resistance to the eradication effort, according to the secretary-general of the Nar-cotics Control Board, police Maj. Gen. Pow Sarasin. He said Thursday that the authorities were trying to persuade the villagers to destroy their poppies themselves.

Drug suppression efforts have also been helped lately by fierce lighting in the Golden Triangle between rival gangs of traffickers. At least 20 persons were killed in continuing battles last month on the Burmese side of the border involving fighters from three tribes and remnants of Chinese Nationalist Kuomintang troops who fled China when the Communists took over in 1949.

Remnants of the Kuomintang's third and fifth divisions once controlled the bulk of the opium traffic from Burma into Thailand. However, in recent years they have been over-taken by several tribal warlords who head ostensible ethnic separatist movements seeking independence from Burma. The Burmese Communist Party, which controls a large area of northern Burma, has also become involved in the opium business.

Burma accounted for an estimated 500 metric tons of the last Golden Triangle opium harvest, the remaining 100 tons being divided ween Thailand and Laos.

Gen. Pow declined to comment on reports that Thai authorities instigated the "opium war" last month as part of a plan to capture a notorious heroin kingpin, Lao Su.

However, Gen. Pow confirmed that three of Lao Su's four heroin laboratories just inside Burma were destroyed during an attack by Wa

Lao Su, who is of Chinese origin, escaped from a Bangkok hospital detention ward in mysterious circumstances in 1977 and was sentenced to death in absentia by a Thai court for heroin possession. He is reputed to operate under the aegis of the Golden Triangle's pre-emi-nent opium warlord, Chang Chi-fu, also known as Khun Sa.

Considered "enemy No. 1" by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration bureau here, Chang Chi-fu heads a Burmese separatist group called the Shan United Army made up of 3,500 to 5,000 guerrillas. Although he claims to be fighting for the independence of 80,000 Shan tribesmen in northern Burma, Chang Chi-fu's main business is drug trafficking. U.S. officials consider him the world's biggest narcotics dealer.

According to Gen. Pow, Chang Chi-fu has been forced to abandon his residence in the

That village of Ban Hin Tack and take refuge on the Burmese side of the border because of a Thai reward of \$23,000 for his capture. In addition, clashes have been reported recently between Chang Chi-fu's troops and Thai rangers.

The narconics kingpin, said to run nine heroin refineries along the Thai-Burmese bor-der, retaliated recently by offering his own rewards for information on Thai and foreign narcotics agents based in the northern city of Chiang Mai.

As a result of all this, a U.S. narcotics control official said, "the border is very unsettled at the moment." He added that "heroin hasn't been coming out in the quantities it should

Because of an oversupply of opium, many traffickers have been stockpiling the drug, and its prices have plummeted, officials said. A ar and a half ago opium was selling for \$400 a kilogram, they said, but it now costs about \$90 a kilogram, after a low in September of \$70 a kilogram.

However, since opium can be stored for about 10 years, narcotics agents said, many traffickers are content to wait. They hope the turmoil will abate and that they eventually will find a way to gear up their beroin refineries to

## Defendant Says CIA Officials Knew **About Terrorist Training in Libya**

operation as a witness.

According to investigators, Mr.

provide detailed, firsthand infor-

mation linking senior CIA officials

to Mr. Wilson's operations in Li-

Two middle-level CIA employ-

those suggestions, according to in-

vestigators, had not had such de-

While both Mr. Shackley and

Mr. Clines have previously denied

they knew of, or endorsed, Mr.

Wilson's work in Libya, they ac-

knowledged last year that they re-mained in touch with Mr. Wilson

after he left government employ-

The CIA said Wednesday: "The

Central Intelligence Agency has continued to search its files for

documentary evidence of any offi-

cial relationship between current

or recently retired intelligence offi-cers and Mr. Schlachter. Thus far

we have found none. As we have

said before, an investigation in

tailed support before.

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The man identified by the government as the supervisor of a terrorist training project in Libya has told U.S. prosecutors the operation was endorsed and put to use by two senior officials at the CIA when it began in 1976.

Douglas M. Schlachter, the man said to have been the supervisor, was at one time a business associate of Edwin P. Wilson, a former U.S. intelligence agent who has been accused of organizing the Li-byan operation. Mr. Schlachter's lawyer said Wednesday his client had told prosecutors he briefed two high-ranking CIA officials about Mr. Wilson's activities at meetings in the Washington area in 1976 and 1977.

The lawyer, Alvin C. Askew, said the two officials had told Mr. Schlachter to carry out intelligence missions in Libya. There is tangible evidence, in-

cluding documents bearing the sig-natures of senior CIA officials, showing that my client reported to, and received instructions from, agency officials," Mr. Askew said. identified Theodore G. Shackley and Thomas G. Clines as the CIA officials who dealt with Mr. Schlachter in 1976 and 1977. At the time, Mr. Shackley was the chief deputy to the director of clandestine services at the agency. Mr. Clines was director of training in the same division. Mr. Clines retired from the agency in 1978. Mr. Shackley left the following year. Both have denied knowing of the

Mr. Schlachter's testimony was described by Mr. Askew after an appearance in U.S. District Court, 1976 of the entire Wilson-Terpil in Washington in which prosecutors announced Mr. Schlachter ees had provided support to Wilson-Terpil and the entire wilso

had agreed to plead guilty to two son and Terpil without official agency sanction and action was ing from his work for Mr. Wilson.

taken against them." Frank E. Terpil, another former Mr. Schlachter was indicted in August on charges of illegally ship-ping explosives to Libya. Other charges in the indictment agency employee, was indicted with Mr. Wilson in 1980 on charges of illegally shipping explo-sives to Libya and conspiring to were dropped by the prosecutors in return for Mr. Schlachter's comurder a Libyan dissident living in

gypt. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Terpil, according to investigators, signed a contract in 1976 with Col. Moamer Schlachter is the first person to Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, to sell their expertise in intelligence and bya. The Justice Department and the CIA, they said, have investigatmilitary matters for the training of terrorists.

Last month, Mr. Schlachter re-turned to the United States from Burundi, where he had been living. ed the possibility of such links for several years with little success. and turned himself in. "He was ees were dismissed in 1977 after an technically guilty of several of-fenses," his lawyer admitted. How-ever, he added, "Doug thought he was working for the United States internal inquiry on whether there were links to Mr. Wilson. News accounts have quoted other former associates of Mr. Wilson suggest-ing officials at a much higher level endorsed the Libyan venture. But

According to Mr. Askew, Mr. Schlachter was hired by Mr. Wilson in 1971 to help manage his farm in northern Virginia. At the time, Mr. Wilson was still em-ployed by the CIA. In the mid-1970s, Mr. Schlachter was recruited by Mr. Wilson to work on other business projects and became in-volved in the Libyan operation.

Mr. Schlachter was never for-mally employed by the CIA. However, according to Mr. Askew, Mr. Schlachter became an unwitting agent while working in Libya.

The CIA knew what he was doing in Libya and approved it." Mr.

Askew said.

He said: "My client met with
Mr. Clines and Mr. Shackley several times. He told them what he was doing in Libya. He told them he was shipping explosives to Libya, that he was involved in training Libyans how to make bombs, and that Ed Wilson had recruited former Green Berets to help train the Libyans."

Mr. Askew added that Mr. Schlachter was given instructions by Mr. Clines to collect information on Soviet weapons and equipment in Libya. He said that as far as he knew, Mr. Schlachter had never received any payments directly from the CIA.

now fugitives. Mr. Wilson lives in Tripoli, Libya, and Mr. Terpil was last reported seen in Beirut.

1964, he had been an associate edi-

tor of Commonweal magazine, a

liberal Catholic lay journal. In

Wally Post

ST. HENRY, Ohio (UPI) — Wally Post, 52, an outfielder for the Cincinnati Reds and Philadel-

phia Phillies from 1949 to 1963, died Wednesday of cancer.

Bill Crawford

Crawford, 68, four-time winner of

the National Cartoonists Society's award for the Editorial Cartoonist

of the Year, died Wednesday of

Lady Hartwell

NEW YORK (NYT) - Lady Hartwell, 67, who was known for

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bill



ALLEGED MERCENARIES CHARGED — Six of the seven foreigners arrested on the Seychelles main island, Mahé, after an abortive coup bid in November leave court in Victoria. All seven have been charged with importing arms and ammunition. Additional charges were expected. It was reported from South Africa, meanwhile, that 42 of the 45 alleged mercenaries who escaped on an Air India jet to South Africa have been charged as hijackers.

### Russia Claims It Executed a CIA Spy

United Press International MOSCOW — CIA agents posing as diplomats have been caught recently engaging in "espionage, sabotage and terror" against the Soviet Union, and one of their recruits has been executed by a Soviet firing squad, Pravda said Friday.

"CIA agents and spies are trying to acquire secret information about the defense potential, the armed forces, and about targets earmarked by the Pentagon for nu-

clear strike, and about the Soviet economy," Pravda said.

"A great many career personnel of the CIA who were working in the U.S.S.R. under the guise of diplomats were exposed by Soviet diplomats were exposed by Soviet security bodies of late. Many of these CIA agents were caught red-handed while conducting espionage operations," it said.

"He was getting paid by Wilson, which was the same as the CIA, or so he thought," Mr. Askew said.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Terpil are espionage operations," it said.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined comment on the allegations.

## U.S. Court Prevents Restart of a Reactor Pending Study of Effect on Mental Health

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals has ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to keep the undamaged reactor at Three Mile Island shut until it studies the effect that a restart would have on the mental health of people in the area.

The commission had been ex-

pected to allow the start-up in the

The 2-1 decision by the court Thursday is a major setback for

the trustees of the British Museum,

She was the wife of Lord

Hartwell, chairman and editor in

chief of The Daily Telegraph and

The Sunday Telegraph of London. Britain's political leaders frequent-

ed the luncheons and dinners given

by Lady Hartwell at her home in

Harvey Lembeck

vey Lembeck, 56, a character actor

who appeared in both the Broad-

ma of World War II, "Stalag 17,"

died Wednesday of a heart attack.

Willem Vuur

lem Vuur, 64, a correspondent for United Press International in the

Netherlands for 44 years, died Thursday after a short illness.

AMSTERDAM (UPI) - Wil-

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Har-

d movie versions of the dra-

died Thursday in London.

Cowley Street

way an

sees the case as precedent-setting. The citizens' group that brought the suit, People Against Nuclear Energy, of Middletown, Pa., was exuberant. A group spokesman, James B. Hurst, said, "It means it's time to stop talking about psychological

power plant near Harrisburg, Pa.,

and for the nuclear industry, which

stress around here and to start dealing with it."

The ruling overturned a com-mission verdict early last year, which was reaffirmed this fall, that psychological effects did not have to be considered. The commission must now conduct an "environ-mental assessment" of restart ef-fects on "the psychological health of neighboring residents and on the well-being of surrounding communities."

The commission must then determine whether the National Environmental Policy Act requires a more detailed environmental impact statement, which would include public hearings on the effects of a restart, the court said. The commission may not decide on reopening the plant until that is done, it added. The decision could delay the restart several months.

In a strong dissent, Judge Malcolm R. Wilkey said it was "yet another example of a court inventing procedural requirements for an administrative agency in a man-ner which has enormous substantive consequences."

Unit One was ready to begin op-erations the day the adjacent Unit Two overheated, on March 28,

the financially strapped Metropolitan Edison Co., which owns the area, and has been closed ever since for design changes. Metropolitan Edison said it feared bankruptey if it is not allowed to restart Unit One soon and apply the revenues toward cleaning up Unit

#### Radiation Alert

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) -Radioactive dust stirred up by a cleanup crew was believed to have triggered a low-level radiation alert Friday at the Three Mile Island programs. nuclear power plant. Officials said that there was no danger.

TMI officials said the one-anda-half-hour alert — classified as an "unusual event" — began when automatic monitors detected the leak in two buildings located between the Unit One and Unit Two reactors.

An "unusual event" is the lowest of the four categories in the TMI emergency plan. Three Mile Island spokesman Sandy Polon said this was the second time since 1979 that an "unusual event" has been declared. A dozen workers were evacuated

from the buildings Friday, but about 2,500 workers in other parts of the site continued working, he

A small amount of radioactive material was released into the atmosphere through the ventilation system, but state nuclear engineer William Dornsife said off-site radiation monitors "were just slightly above background [radiation] lev-

## A Military 'Wish List': **Pentagon Sees Threat** Of \$750-Billion Gap

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have been told by analysts that President Reagan's plans to strengthen the country's military forces could cost up to \$750 billion more than the administration has carmarked for defense during the next five years, Pentagon sources

A report from the Defense Resources Board appears to have provided new evidence that the defense budget could increase be-yond the \$1.5 trillion projected for fiscai 1984 through 1988.

[Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said that the Defense Department did not have "the slightest intention" of approving a build-up that would cost \$300 billion to \$750 billion more than projected. The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Weinberger said in a televi-sion interview that the purported projection of such an increase over an estimated \$1.5 billion was "simply a wish list and nothing more." The term "wish list" is applied in the Pentagon to requests submitted by each of the armed services at the beginning of the budget planning process each year. Rarely do these lists escape major reductions by civilian defense officials.]

The gap between what it would cost to finance the Reagan defense plan as translated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the \$1.5 trillion in fiscal 1983 dollars that the administration has projected as the cost "could be as large as \$750 billion," according to estimates made in a report presented at a Pentagon about \$75 billion short of what they need in that five-year period DeLauer, head of weapons re-

search and procurement. Sources said Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. disagreed with the assertion that there would not be enough money to build a fleet that could give the United States maritime superiority over the Soviet Union.

Costs Underestimated

The Pentagon has frequently underestimated weapons costs. The report presented Thursday by Mr. DeLauer and Lawrence J. Korb, the assistant defense secretary for manpower, said defense leaders would have to make better estimates of costs or start canceling

A Pentagon executive who was at the Resources Board meeting said the purpose of the session was to develop better projections of how much the Pentagon could afford to buy between now and the end of the decade.

The session came as the White House was trying to complete work on the fiscal 1983 budget, which calls for defense spending to increase from \$182 billion this year to \$215.8 billion. Still in dispute is a broader figure having to do not with actual spending but obliga-tional authority, the right to spend money next year and beyond.

The Office of Management and Budget is insisting that the full cost of two nuclear aircraft carriers, not just the down payments, be included in the obligational ac-

count, adding over \$6 billion to it. Traditionally, the full costs of weapons systems have been included in this account in the first year even though they are produced over several years; the Navy tried to avoid that rule this year. The obligational account is expected to rise from \$213 billion to between \$245 billion and \$255 billion from fiscal 1982 to 1983, depending in

part on these bookkeeping ques-

The Defense Department plans its budgets in five-year sections. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, to help planners, annually produces a Joint Strategic Planning Docu-ment saying what forces are needed to carry out defense policy. The cost of the forces listed by the chiefs was the issue in the report used by Mr. DeLauer and Mr. Korb on Thursday. Entitled "Planning Defense Re-

sources to Match Strategy," the re-port said that the gap between what the Joint Chiefs believe they need to carry out Mr. Reagan's de-fense strategy and the \$1.5 trillion in fiscal 1983 dollars expected to be available from fiscal 1984 through 1988 "could be as large as \$750 billion" for that five-year period.

The "best guess" is that the gap "will be about \$300 billion," the report said.

The \$1.5 trillion projected for fiscal 1984 through 1988 "will not meet" what is needed to carry out Mr. Reagan's defense program as set forth in a report sent to the military services.

The services would come up for new ships, tanks and missiles.

#### Leprosy Bacillus Reported to Grow Resistant to Drug

United Press International
ATLANTA — The Centers for Disease Control predicted Friday that leprosy cases will increase worldwide because the bacillus that causes the disease has become drug-resistant.

Since the 1950s, the drug Dapsone has been the principal treatment. Researchers knew that someday the organism would be able to resist the drug, but Dr. Charles Shepard, an expert on lep-rosy, said "we hoped it wouldn't come so soon."

He said there are 11 million leprosy cases in the world, and that hundreds of thousands of new cases are reported each year. Dr. Shepard said that an anti-

leprosy vaccine is being developed, but that it would be at least five years after the start of field trials before it is known whether it is effective.

Leprosy occurs primarily in the tropics and subtropics. It is a chronic, communicable disease characterized by sores of the skin and enlargement of nerve endings, with the consequent deadening of feeling, muscle weakness and pa-ralysis.

### Dixon Donnelley, Former U.S. Aide, Kills Self He then worked as a private con- Council. Before his ordination in her political salon and was one of

WASHINGTON - Dixon Don- sultant in Washington and overnelley, 66, a specialist in Latin seas. American and economic affairs who was an assistant secretary of state for public affairs in the Johnson administration and was an assistant to former Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, committed suicide Wednesday at his home in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Donnelley, a former jour-

nalist, was assistant secretary of state from 1966 to 1969. He became special assistant to Mr. Dillon in 1961, when Mr. Dillon became secretary of the Treasury. He served in the same capacity with Secretary Henry H. Fowler after Mr. Dillon's resignation in 1965. He first worked for Mr. Dillon in the late 1950s, when Mr. Dillon was undersecretary of state.

After leaving the State Department in 1969, Mr. Donnelley re-

government service later that year. MEMORIAL SERVICE

On the 10th anniversary of the death of MAURICE CHEVALIER MAURICE CHEVALIER

The Artist's Mass will be celebrated in his memory at the Eglise St. Roch, 296 rue St. Honore, Paris Jer, on Sanday, 10th January at 11:45 a.m. His friend, Father A.M. Carrie, Dominican, will give the sermon. All those who knew and loved him are invited to the control of the serious or circulty ton in prayer. to attend this service or simply join in prayer.

A native of New York City, Mr. Donnelley attended Columbia 1956-57, he was religion editor of University. He began his career as Newsweek magazine. a journalist in the 1930s with the New York Daily News. He later

### **OBITUARIES**

worked for The Washington Post and the Washington Daily News. He joined the Foreign Service after World War II duty as an intelli-gence officer in the Army Air

Elmer G. Homrighausen PRINCETON, N.J. (AP) -Elmer G. Homrighausen, 91, dean emeritus of the Princeton Theological Seminary, died here Monday.

#### William Clancy

NEW YORK (NYT) — William Clancy, 59, a Catholic priest and journalist who founded Worldview magazine, died Wednesday of can-

Father Clancy was provost of the Pittsburgh Oratory, a community of priests he helped establish in 1961. As a journalist he gained recognition as an exponent of the reforms of the Second Vatican

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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, January 9-10, 1982

## Emigrés: The Cubans...

Between April and October, 1980, more than 125,000 Cubans arrived in south Florida via the Mariel boat lift. Of this number, at least 22,000 had been taken from prisons and put on the boats by the Castro government; others were mentally ill or aged and infirm. What has happened to these people and to those who came of their own accord from Cuba in that mass exodus?

The surprising and impressive fact is that all but 2 percent have been resettled and are quietly earning a living and becoming Americans. This unheralded achievement is due in large measure to the efforts of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the departments of State, Justice, and Health and Human Services. Credit also is due to the many voluntary agencies that worked to find sponsors for the Cubans and that provide continuing support. Unfortunately, the remaining 2 percent — those who have not been resettled - are the ones we read about.

To begin with the convicts: Contrary to popular belief, they have not been turned loose en masse to rape and kill on U.S. streets, as Fidel Castro perhaps intended. Admittedly, a number slipped through the net by denying their criminal past and were processed out into the community. Hundreds have been tried in U.S. courts for offenses committed since they arrived, some of them serious felonies.

But these numbers must be considered in context. Of those Cubans who came in the boat lift, 22,000 admitted to immigration authorities that they were convicts. They were segregated and eventually gathered in a special facility at the Atlanta penitentiary. Each was then interviewed at least three times. Those who had been convicted of violent crimes, recent crimes involving moral turpitude, or multiple offenses of any kind, were kept in Atlanta. The others - some of whom were political prisoners in Cuba - have gradually been released to sponsors.

Only 1,500 of the most serious offenders remain in Atlanta awaiting deportation. Since Fidel Castro will not take them back, they may have a long wait. But their cases are regularly reviewed, and lawyers are active in their behalf to ensure that they receive the rights to which undocumented aliens are entitled. The United States does not have to accept them as immigrants and, in the absence of a court order, does not have to release them. To do so at this time, and after this extensive screening process, would be

The other problem group — the mentally ill and those with severe personality disorders - is at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and will soon be moved to a federal facility in Montana. Of these 400 or so, it is estimated that about half will eventually be sponsored and released. Others will be placed in institutions.

Fidel Castro undoubtedly thought he would embarrass and discredit the U.S. government by unloading his undesirables on the beach at Key West. He must be disappointed. Americans have accorded the migrants both charity and justice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## ...And the Haitians

Migration to the United States from Haiti, which had proceeded at a slow but steady rate until 1980, greatly accelerated in that year. In part because of economic and political conditions in Haiti, but also because of the open-door policy established for the Cubans by President Carter during the Mariel boat lift, citizens of the poorest nation in the hemisphere began to enter Florida in large numbers 18 months ago. Like the Cubans, they came without papers and without per-mission. The magnitude and hopelessness of their poverty drove them to the United States. Whether they should be given special congressional permission to stay is a question that needs to be answered soon.

A comprehensive immigration reform bill has recently been introduced in the House and Senate with bipartisan sponsorship. The bill would allow Haitians who entered the United States before Jan. I, 1981, in the expectation that they would be granted the same refuge afforded the Cubans, to remain. Passage of this bill would directly benefit about 30,000 Haitians. In addition to these early arrivals, 9,000 others have entered illegally since the beginning of 1981. Some about 6,500 — have been allowed to live temporarily in communities, mostly in Florida;

the others have been detained pending a determination of their status.

It is not evidence of racial prejudice for the U.S. government to detain any illegal alien. Some of the Haitians, will most likely be allowed to remain. Others who came long after the government had made its opposition clear will be deported, if it is determined on an individual basis that they came for economic rather than political reasons. Unlike the Cubans, they are not prohibited by their native country from returning.

One final distinction between the Cuban and the Haitian groups should be made. The Haitians came voluntarily hoping to better themselves in the land of opportunity and riches. A hostile government had not interspersed among them a large group of convicts and misfits. In an effort to monitor the behavior of Haitian illegal aliens living in south Florida, the Justice Department recently asked the sheriff of Dade County for a report on criminal activity by members of this group. He was able to come up with only two cases: a car theft and a family argument. That should reassure Americans that the Haitians who are allowed to remain will pose no threat to safety or peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## **Social Security Scars**

Pensioners on Social Security are breathing easier. A House-Senate conference committee has broken a deadlock and eliminated any possibility that the Social Security system would be unable to mail out checks in 1982. But the minor changes that were made in benefits will save only a few hundred million dollars a year. And the bitter struggle for even these modest changes shows how hard it will be to go further.

Last summer President Reagan asked Congress to cut Social Security benefits and tighten eligibility requirements. Fundamental change was needed, he argued, to avoid increasing the payroli tax. Mr. Reagan ran into an instant storm and backed down. But Congress did eliminate, starting this year, the \$122 minimum monthly benefit for pensioners who did not actually qualify for it.

It was a wholly defensible cut. Many of those affected are former part-time workers with good incomes, or retired public employees who worked just long enough in the private sector to qualify for a second pension. Some poor beneficiaries really need the minimum, but they would be eligible for at least as much from the means-tested Supplemental Security Income program. The change would thus have distinguished the truly needy from undeserving middle-income beneficiaries.

That argument, however, does not impress the pensioners' lobbies, which regard any reduction as a betrayal. Nor did it stop House Democrats from using the issue to embarrass the president. The House, switching posi-

tions, simply voted to restore the benefit. That House bill was then sent to conference along with a measure to permit the oldage pension fund to "borrow" from the disability and hospital insurance funds. This was a good idea, the House and Senate conferees agreed; it would give Congress a few more years to find a way to balance the system's accounts. But Senate conferees were determined to end the minimum benefit.

The compromise that was finally struck will eliminate the minimum benefit for future retirees. But a "grandfather" clause allows the 3 million pensioners already receiving it to keep on getting it. Inter-fund borrowing will be allowed, but only through this year. That time limit will force Congress to look again after the 1982 elections, when the risks of demagoguery may abate.

Everyone concerned is putting a good face on the agreement, but the scars show through. The saving is a fraction of the billions needed to save Social Security from bankruptcy. A study panel appointed by President Reagan, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill will look for a better remedy.

The outline of a fair approach has long been clear. Given the increase in life expectancy, the retirement age for maximum benefits should slowly be increased from 65 to 68. To eliminate "double-dipping," all government employees should be required to contribute to Social Security. And, by some means, benefits should be capped or reduced for retirees with above-average incomes.

Are these changes politically possible? The haste with which Congress and the president retreated this year is discouraging. It is hard to believe that another study panel will agree on an approach when others have failed. But the clock is ticking. Sometime in the mid-1980s the money will run out, and one way or another, reality will have to be faced.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Jan. 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Death of the Shah

TEHRAN - The Shah of Persia passed away at his palace in Tehran last night at the age of 53 after a long illness. No public announcement has yet been made, but soon after sunset the harem doors were closed, and this was the sign that all was over. Conditions in Persia are unsettled by the death of the ruler and the outlook is problematical. The Shah was a good Muslim, but he had broad and liberal ideas. He did his utmost to get some knowledge of the colossal mechanism of life in Europe, which he spoke of con-stantly. In 1906 it was announced that Persia was to have a representative assembly elected by the mullahs, merchants and landowners, of which the Shah himself was to be president.

#### 1932: Hirohito Is Attacked

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito narrowly escaped death today when a Korean workman hurled a bomb at the imperial coach. This dramatic event came as a climax to the receipt of a note from the United States warning it will recognize no arrangement Japan may make with China as a result of military conquest. In Washington, while emphasizing that the United States has no quarrel with Japan, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson indicated today that the United States is prepared to stand alone to uphold the opendoor policy in the Orient, should other nations fail to give support and invoke the Kellogg pact and the nine-power treaty over the Manchurian

## Self-Deception in Sanctions Against Poland and Russia

The writer, a former U.S. under-secretary of state, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — In diplomacy, frustration makes bad policy. A handbook demonstration of that impleasant truth is the Reagan administration's franchise. tic effort to respond to the Polish

repression.

Sending food to Poland may magnanimous Uncle Sam.

If there are inherent contradictions Poland strengthen an oppressive military regime; refusing food to a starving people provides the oppressors the excuse that short rations are caused by the United States' meanness. So far Western govern-ments have resolved the dilemma

in differing ways. Though some in differing ways. Though some are donating food and supplies, the U.S. government has followed the opposite course. By rejecting official food aid and denying the Poles the protein derived from fishing in U.S. waters, we run the risk of painting a pusillanimous grimace on the beloved visage of a magnanimous Uncle Sam.

tions in our sanctions against Po-land there is an unavoidable ambiguity in our efforts to penalize the Soviet Union. By concealing its hand in forcing Poland's military takeover, the Kremlin has encourBy George W. Ball

aged those yearning for East-West tranquility to dismiss the problem as an internal Polish affair. Meanwhile we deceive ourselves when we fail to acknowledge the

constricting limits of our power in a world divided into what amounts to classical spheres of influence. No U.S. unilateral action short of war can ever persuade the Soviets to permit Poland to violate the quintessential Communist princi-ple of strict party control. Nor will we force the Polish government to soften its repressive measures so

long as Soviet pressure persists. We learned — or should h - or should have

learned - that hard lesson in 1956 and again in 1968, but faith in our omnipotence dies hard. So we turn to the last resort of the wistful — bold talk of economic reprisuls that can have little but symbolic effect. Only the denial of wheat shipments (which constitute three-fourths of our Soviet-bound exports) could cause the Soviets serious discomfiture, but the Reagan

yielding to the farm lobby.
Since we cannot by unilateral sanctions alter Soviet policy, our current shadow play exposes our weakness rather than strength.

administration ruled that out by

With our nonagricultural trade with the Soviet Union already whittled down by past sanction experiments, our punitive efforts ap-pear more like those of a toothless

poodle than a majestic lion.

Why, in view of all this, do we indulge in such posturing when our impotent gesture can bring no comfort to the Polish people? It is because, in trying to provide an outlet for our country's frustration, the administration is playing more for the effect in Peons than

on world opinion.

Stopping Aeroflot from landing in New York or even putting high-technology shipments on license are as much metaphors as lighting candles in windows. One could not fault such symbolism if it did not encourage an unhealthy self-righte-ousness that contributes to the ero-

sion of Western unity.

Few at the top reaches of the Reagan administration seem aware that the policies of our European allies are conditioned by factual allies are conditioned by lactual situations materially different from our own — or if they know it they do not say so. Nor do they realize that the damage to Western cohesion may far exceed the exiguous effectiveness of sanctions that are more shadow than substance.

Though we can, at minimal cost, curtail our limited nonagricultural exports to the Soviet Union, it is like pushing thumbtacks into an elephant's hide. By contrast the denial of West Europe's trade would cause the Kremin excruciating pain, but at a disastrous cost to several European countries.

Nor is the difference in opinion on the two sides of the Atlantic. based solely on economic factors. Though American lives would not be immediately affected by deteriorating relations with Moscow, West Germany finds some residue of détente essential.

If Americans understood why West European governments were more reluctant than ours to take punitive measures against Russia, they would show less sanctimonious pride in our bargain-basement. gestures and feel less resentful at Europeans who do not automatically behave as we do. When will we ever learn that the maintenance of Western unity is far more important than hectoring Moscow ineffectively?

## Temptation to Pull Troops Out of Europe Is Treacherous

\_Iean-Tel\_

at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and a former president of the German Marshall Fund. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — As tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union mount, it is bizarre to be hearing calls to pull our troops out of Europe. Even senior U.S. government officials have been hinting recently that we might punish wavering allies in this fashion.

Some editorialists go further, saying our allies do not deserve our protection if they do not increase their defense budgets as we adopt our boycotts against Iran and Russia, back to the hilt NATO decisions on deploying new nuclear weapons and, most crucially, line up behind us to punish the Polish and Soviet governments for trying to crush Solidarity.

But brandishing our ultimate leverage may unhinge a good deal more than we imagine. The security advantages of having 350,000 troops in Europe are as great and obvious today as ever. The troops, equipment and bases also remain essential to military objectives in the eastern Mediterranean, Middle East and Gulf. There is a deeper political aspect, too.

NATO was conceived to provide security not only against a Russia that is aggressive but also against a Germany that once was aggressive.
Together with the European Economic Community, the alliance is a framework within which German talents and energies turn to constructive and cooperative use. At the behest of the West European nations that were victims o.

the Third Reich, the United States three decades ago exacted a price from the Germans when they joined NATO — a price they will-ingly paid and still pay. German sovereignty is uniquely limited: Germany renounced having its own army and placed the Bun-deswehr under NATO — U.S. command. It also forswore production and ownership of atomic weapons. It is Americans who must decide whether to fire the 6,000 nuclear weapons now on

The West Germans - all our

By R.G. Livingston NATO allies, in fact - exacted a corresponding price from us, of course. U.S. soldiers on the ground, and in sufficient numbers to make it inconceivable that we would ever sacrifice them, are what makes the alliance credible to the Germans and what makes the limitations on their sovereignty acceptable to them. Start to remove U.S. troops and to degrade NATO, and we invite

the Germans to consider nationalism, neutralism, and collusion with

cussia. reaction to the crackdown on Soli-This follows because Germany darity that took place during his

is unique among our allies in one other crucial way: the nation is divided into two states. Any government — Christian Democratic no less than Social Democratic - is obliged constitutionally to pursue remification and politically to keep open the door to every feasible reassociation with the German Democratic Republic.

Inter-German relations are therefore more important in Bonn than Poland is, as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt demonstrated in his

takeover in Warsaw - as distinct from a Polish military dictatorship there - would lead inevitably to a tightening of the Soviet grip on East Germany. Russia's ultimate leverage with Bonn lies in its power to alter East German policies. If we compel the Germans to re-think their allegiances, the reconsi-

visit in East Germany. A Soviet

deration will be agonizing and the outcome uncertain. A German debate on Westbindug (links to the West) and Wiedervereinigung (reunification) would stir deep emotions and fears in Europe. Neutralism and accommodation with Russia might be live options.

## Dashing Polish Hopes in 'the Good Germans'

BRUSSELS — The Poles have learned not to look to the sky for military help from the West; they learned that in September, 1939. And last Dec. 13, they knew that the only thing they could get from a united West-

ern world was an onslaught of good wishes.
Still, the New Year gift they received from West Germany was more a shock than a surprise. The outpouring of caution from Bonn after the Warsaw comp was a throwback to 1938 for the Poles, when Churchill said, after Munich: "They chose dishonor to avoid war; they will have both dishonor and war."

All in Poland are fully aware of West Germany's very particular relations with Eastern Europe, and all agree that West Germany has obtained many serious and important advantage. tages from détente within the framework of its Ostpolitik. West Germany is the Soviet Union's No. 1 trading partner in the West, as well as the first for the East Bloc as a whole, with a total of \$16 billion worth of exchange in 1980.

Bonn would risk losing these advantages if it were to follow Washington's demand for the imposition of sanctions on Poland and the SoBy Leopold Unger

viet Union. The recent natural gas pipeline contract, worth billions of dollars by itself, is an example of what is at stake, as is the fact that West German banks are owed a solid third of Poland's foreign debt. These banks want stability at almost any price, for if Po-land were to default, several West German banks would face bankruptcy.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has shown an amazing degree of discretion for yet another, more humane reason: Millions of German families were divided by the creation of the two Germanys and any deterioration of relations would amount — as has been the case before — to a break, or lessening of contacts.

And since Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party is far from certain of winning the next

elections, one cannot be too cautious. The Poles never had any illusions about East Germany, better known in Warsaw as Red Prussia. Now, however, they have lost any they might have had about "the good Germans."

Because it did not want to revise its Ostpolitik, West Germany simply revised the facts. It is Bonn that invented the two theories in favor of the putschists and against the independent union Solidarity. The first was the myth that the coup was an internal political affair. And even now that no one, from President Reagan to Enrico Berlinguer, head of the Italian Communist Party, makes the slightest pretense of believing that fable, Bonn insists on it.

The second of these theories, perhaps more pernicious than the first, is that the only choice in Poland was between a Polish invasion and one from the Soviet Union and that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski was "Poland's last chance." This is a denial of the evidence that the real choice was between Polish interven-tion and a national dialogue among Poles.

And even today, when no one, except Georges Marchais, head of the French Com-munist Party, believes that Gen. Januzelski ever had any desire to enter into a dialogue with Solidarity to try to find a modus vivendi, Bonn insists on that fable, too. 91982, International Herald Tribune.

## The Scapegoating of Allen: Hard-Lining Is Downgraded

WASHINGTON - After being exonerated by the Justice Department and declared clean as a hound's tooth by the White House counsel, longtime Reagan loyalist Richard Allen was asked to step down as national security adviser. The reason given him was that he would continue to be a target for the press and the House Democrats.

Coming from a president who has kept on William Casey and David Stockman despite the same likelihood of flak, that is not credi-ble. The real reason is that the notion of downgrading the office of national security adviser has flopped and Ed Meese needed a

As pointed out here months ago, the failure of foreign policy formulation lay on the peripatetic Meese's doorstep: By interposing himself as the all-round issues guru for both domestic and foreign poli-cy, he was hamstringing the NSC and demoralizing its staff. The brouhaha over Allen's men-

tal lapse after intercepting an enve-lope containing \$1,000 provided Meese, whose power is ebbing as his political yearnings turn west-ward, with a convenient excuse for correcting his original decision about lines of authority without admitting error. The appointment of a new man meant that a new



By William Safire

face by any member of the White House Troika.

The selection of William Clark, who has served as President Reagan's ambassador to Al Haig for the last Il months, is being de-scribed as a significant "upgrad-ing" of the national security adviser's job and as a change of White House leadership from Troi-

ka to Quartet. It is neither. Yes, the new national security adviser will personally brief Reagan without the accompaniment of other bureaucrats, an op-portunity denied Allen. In the case of a foreign policy expert, such unimpeded proximity is power. But in the case of an admitted non-expert, the question becomes, Who will brief the briefer?

Clark is an intelligent and quietspoken fellow; although only new-ly versed in foreign affairs, he is expected to use his talents as a mediator to adjudicate disputes between Secretaries Haig and

system could be put in without loss of face by any member of the differences, not to overlay a weltanschauung that used to be a requirement of the job.

The Meese-used Allen is being derogated as no great strategic brain, but when he warned of the "wave of pacifism" in Europe last spring, he was derided by the very spring, he was deriden by the very pundits and cookie-pushers who now realize how right he was. His ouster means that hard-lining has been downgraded and Haigian power plays will go unrecognized.

Take the "Scowcroft ploy," for example. No sooner had Clark been introduced as Mr. Foreign Policy at the White House than

Policy at the White House than State sources leaked word that Brent Scowcroft was the leading candidate to be appointed Haig's emissary to the Israeli-Egyptian autonomy talks. That was a deception: Scowcroft had not been asked, and his Arab business associations would present such a clear conflict of interest that he would almost surely decline. The intent

leaders to protest, enabling State to avoid appointing anyone until after the return of the last third of the Sinai in April.

Another White House balloon that deserves deflating is the notion that the Troika — Messrs. Meese, Deaver and Baker — is now to change to a Quartet. The fact is that two of them are afflicted with terminal lame-duckness: Meese is advertising his California political availability and Deaver is either advertising for clients or get-ting ready to leave lest he be asked the same questions that he de-manded be asked of Allen.

Perhaps Reagan was persuaded that Allen's presence made him politically vulnerable, or perhaps he felt guilty at the graceless way he let a loyalist dangle, but the result of the scapegoating is that Reagan is now the only card-carry-ing hard-liner in the White House with access to the Oval Office.

## Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney

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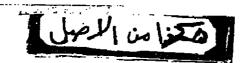
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# A Walking Tour: Wren's Churches In London

by R.W. Apple Jr.

ONDON — Probably none of the world's great churches bears the imprint of one man as clearly as St. Paul's Cathedral, London, bears that of Christopher Wren. But if that elegant Baroque masterpiece proclaims Wren's genius as a manipulator of volume and a synthesizer of contradictory details, his churches in the City of London demonstrate that he was a gifted miniaturist as well.

When the Great Fire of 1666 swept through had its beginnings and where its financial activities are concentrated to this day - it consumed not only the old St. Paul's but also most of the 97 parish churches. Wren was then 34 years old and teaching at Oxford; through his friendship with Charles II, he was commissioned to rebuild not only the cathedral, but also no fewer than 51 churches.

In lesser hands, the churches might have ended up looking alike; in his, each looked dis-tinctive. As Sir John Betjeman, the architectural historian and poet laureate, has written, they had only two things in common — promi-nent fonts and prominent alters with carved and painted altarpieces.

'Thus were emphasized," says Sir John, "the two sacraments essential to salvation, baptism and Holy Communion." But in every other way, Wren's churches varied widely: some were brick and some were stone; some had



lead-sheathed steeples and some had steeples of bare stone; some had domes and some did not; some had one aisle, some had two and some had none. Most were built in what came to be known as English Baroque, but a few were frankly neo-Gothic.

Over the centuries, as more and more offices and fewer and fewer houses came to occupy the Square Mile, as the City is known, the churches lost their congregations. Many were sold. Others were destroyed in the German bombing raids of 1940 and never rebuilt. Many were drastically modified, almost always with unfortunate results.

But 23 Wren churches survive in their entirety, and the towers of several others can still be seen. Even more than St. Paul's, even more than Wren's other great buildings — the Royal Navai College at Greenwich, the Royal Hospital in Chelsea and the east front of Hampton Court - the City churches enable the modern visitor to explore the chaste, beautiful world of Christopher Wren.

But the Wren churches are not all the story. In a day's walk through the City one can see others, each with its special appeal, be it a magnificently carved font cover, a Norman chancel or monuments to men long dead whose names live on in the tradition of the English-speaking peoples. What follows is a modest proposal for such a walk. Each visitor

himself or herself; the more ambitious might want to do a bit of homework beforehand, for which I would recommend the appropriate pages in "The Cities of London and Westmin-ster," the first of two volumes that Sir Nikolaus Pevsner devotes to London in his monu-mental survey "The Buildings of England" (Penguin, available in Britain for about \$23). I have here made a purely personal choice, based on long, fruitful hours of exploration during lunch breaks, The New York Times'. London bureau being happily situated within a few minutes' walk of the best of Wren's handi-

A good place to begin is at All Hallows-by-the-Tower, which stands close to the Thames in the shadow of the Tower of London (you can get there easily by taking the Underground to the Tower Hill stop). Like many of the City churches, it is an oasis of calm amid the roar-ing traffic that often makes it hard to imagine that anything predated the internal combus-tion engine. It was from this church, spared in the Great Fire, that Samuel Pepys gazed out upon the smoldering ruins to observe, as he recorded in his diary for Sept. 5, 1666, "the

saddest sight of desolation that I ever saw."

All Hallows dates from Saxon times, probably from the seventh century. It was saved in 1666 by Admiral Sir William Penn, who ordered his sailors to blow up the houses near the church, creating a firebreak (The admiral's son, also named William, was baptized in the church and later went on to found Pennsylvania.) German bombers were more effective in December, 1940, destroying all but the crypt, a few walls and the tower, so that what you will see is mostly a reconstruction.

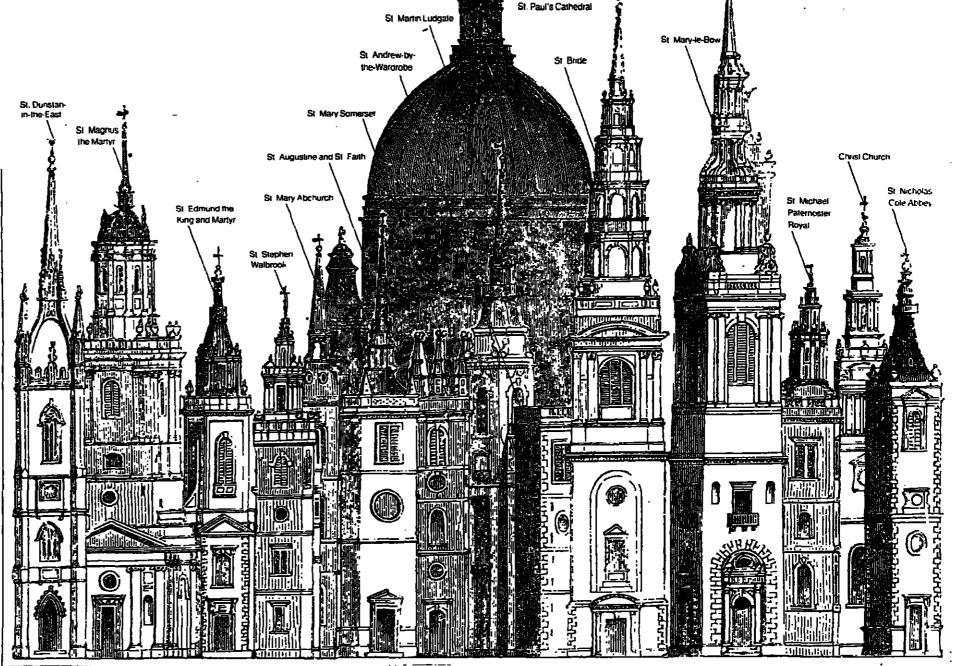
The visit is nonetheless worthwhile, largely because of the baptistery in the southwest corner, outside which stands a fine eighth-century arch, and in which stands one of the greatest works of England's master woodcarver, Grinling Gibbons. It is a limewood cover for the font, showing three cherubs prancing around a pillar of grain and flowers, with a dove on top. Notice how Gibbons gave each of the cherubs

an individual personality.

Emerging from the church, take the pedes trian subway to the other side of the street, turn left and then bear right on Great Tower Street. Two blocks farther along, recross the street and walk down Idol Lane. In a moment you will see a church tower. Stop and look at it from there; the closer views are not as good. This tower, which is all that remains of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, is probably Wren's best work in the Gothic style, an airy confection of four tiers whose spire is poised on flying buttresses. Trees grow where the nave of the church stood before 1940.

Now bear right (you have no choice) into St. Dunstan's Lane and, after a few steps, turn right up the street called St. Mary-at-Hill to the church of the same name. Just beyond a clock projecting from an almost plain wall, -you will see a blue sign marking a passageway that leads to a courtyard and to the door of the church - one of Wren's loveliest creations, with a great Palladian window at the east end and superb woodwork of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (altarpiece, pulpit, staircase, organ case). A shallow dome rises above the center of four intersecting barrel vaults, all in pale blue, white and gold plaster that lends an air of ineffable screnity. It is in the style of Robert Adam and hence technically inappropriate, but never mind; it works. As Pevsner points out, the layour is that of many Byzantine churches, which Wren probably adapted from a church at Haarlem in the Netherlands.

Returning to the street, turn right, pausing first to look left at the tower of Wren's St. Margaret Pattens. The building in front of you as you walk down the hill is Billingsgate Market, the home of London's fish merchants, soon to be closed. Smell while you still can. Turn right again along Thames Street when you reach it and walk a couple of blocks to the church of St. Magnus the Martyr. This church, distinguished by a 180-foot tower with a gold weathervane, was Wren's welcome to pedestri-ans crossing the old London Bridge from the south, who passed under the arch in the porch.



inexplicable splendor of Ionian white and cold." is one of the architect's richest.

Make next for the tall monument to the north, walking up Fish Street. This is, in fact, The Monument, Wren's memorial to the Great Fire, which is 202 feet tall and stands 202 feet from the baker's shop in Pudding Lane where the blaze is said to have begun. Don't bother to climb the 311 steps; ugly office slabs now obscure the view. Instead, turn left into Monument Street, then right into King William street, then left again (through the pedestrian subway) into Cannon Street. After two blocks, you will reach Abchurch Lane, which leads to a lovely little piazzetta next to St. Mary Ab-

church, a tiny gem.

Here you can see Wren's sleight-of-hand at work. Squeezed into a site barely 80 feet square, the church is entirely anonymous, even drab, from the outside. But, as Pevsner says, "the interior is a surprise, for though the area is small, it is made to look very spacious indeed by giving it one big dome on eight arches." The dome cannot be seen from the street. The exquisitely detailed reredos, or altar screen, is by Gibbons; there are documents to prove it. This church, little visited, is sometimes locked; inquire at the pub nearby if need

Continue up the lane, turning left into King William Street (again) and following the side-walk around to the left when you reach the big intersection ahead. The huge building ahead of you is the Bank of England; the church on your right is St. Mary Woolnoth by Nicholas Hawksmoor, another English master of the Bank of the Bank of the Banksmoor, another English master of the Banksmoor. roque, and is well worth a visit if you aren't pressed for time. Turn left just beyond the Mansion House, the seat of London's Lord Mayor, into Walbrook, and you should see the tower of St. Stephen Walbrook rising just

ahead of you This church is undergoing extensive restoration and may still be closed when you get there; but it is worth checking, for here Wren designed a dome prefiguring that of St. Paul's, coffered on the inside in the style of the Pantheon in Rome, and here he demonstrated, in

tangle interesting and full of vistas." It would never occur to you that the space was rectangular unless someone told you, for Wren has combined a basilical plan — an oblong with a projecting apse — with a Greek cross with a dome, filling the whole with a white forest of slender Corinthian columns that seem to lead toward infinity. For me, this is the most majestic and intellectually exciting building in the City — and that includes St. Paul's. I hope you

By now it should be time for lunch, Walk straight out of the church and up a street called Bucklersbury, crossing Queen Victoria Street; when you reach Cheapside, turn left. On your left, just after crossing Queen Street, you will see St. Mary-le-Bow, our next goal, and right behind it, at 10 Bow Churchyard, the Bow Wine Vaults. Here they will give you a couple of glasses of decent beaujolais, homemade soup, an ample slice of rare roast beef, a salad and coffee, all for the equivalent of about \$8, which isn't bad for London these days. (If you are feeling flush, Le Poulbot, a few yards farther along Cheapside, will feed you the City's best French cooking for about \$50 a head, if you order a simple wine.) Bow church itself boasts Wren's most fa-

mous steeple, full of the gentle fantasy that this happy man loved. The church took its name from the Norman arches or bows in the crypt, so Wren embellished the architectural pun by putting stone arches at each corner of the balustrade topping the belfry. The belfry itself is the home of "Bow Bells," which are woven into the folklore of Britain. A true Cockney, it is said, is someone born within the sound of these bells; during World War II, their recorded peal was broadcast worldwide by the BBC and came to symbolize liberation to millions of people in occupied Europe. The interior, completely rebuilt since 1941, is pleasant but less interesting. I would spend most of my time here standing at the foot of the nearby statue of Capt. John Smith (of whom more later), studying the tower and the 8-foot-10-inch winged copper dragon on the top. Continue down Cheapside past Foster Lane,

pausing there to enjoy the unaccustomed rear

view of St. Paul's, then bear right into St. Martin-le-Grand. When you see a round building which should be visited on another day), turn left into Little Britain and follow it, bending first right and then left, until you stand on the edge of a great open square. On your right you will see a passageway leading beneath a 13th

The gate was originally the entrance to the nave of St. Bartholomew the Great, and the ard you cross w is left of the church is the crossing and the chancel of the great abbey church, built in 1123 and mostly destroyed by Henry VIII in 1539, but even the stump is breathtaking— the most powerful of all the City churches, in my view, and the only one largely in the Nor-man style brought to England by William the Conqueror. The massive round piers, the plain but sensitively scalloped capitals and the gallery above, with four arches within each larger arch, show Norman Romanesque at its most movingly somber. The lady chapel, behind the high altar, looks effete by comparison.

Walk south now, with the square on your right and St. Bartholomew's Hospital on your left. When you reach the Holborn Viaduct, turn into St. Sepulchre, architecturally the least-distinguished church, perhaps, on our tour, but a fascinating place all the same. It is the biggest church in the City, an amalgam of pre-Fire and post-Fire styles that ends up by looking Victorian.

For music-lovers, the point of attraction is the chapel off the north aisle, with a book of remembrance devoted to famous musicians, kneeling cushions embroidered with their names and the ashes of Sir Henry Wood, the much-loved creator of the informal, popular Prom concerts. The church also contains a superb old organ played by Handel and Men-delssohn, And Americans will not want to miss, in the south aisle, the tomb of Capt. John Smith, "sometime governor of Virginia and admiral of New England."

Next, cross Holborn Viaduct and walk down Old Bailey, the street that houses London's famous central criminal court, turning left at Ludgate Hill, up which the royal coaches and horses toil for royal weddings and jubilees. The facade of St. Paul's, Wren's undoubted ecclesiastical masterpiece, towers above you. The present cathedral, the fourth or fifth to stand on the site, came to be a symbol of survival for London and the nation during the Blitz, defying even the smoke and flames of the raid of Dec. 29, 1940, when the City and the docks were engulfed by fire. Against the pale dawn sky, serene and un-marked, the great 250-foot-high dome provid-ed reassurance that Britain had lived to fight yet another day.

A few days before the Great Fire. Wren had visited what was then St. Paul's to see what could be done to save the decaying labric of the 13th-century cathedral, with its 17th-century classical facade by Inigo Jones. The conflagration was devastating; after the fire, Wren wrote in his diary, "St. Paul's is now a sad ruin and that beautiful portico now rent in pieces."

What Wren put in its place - beginning on June 21, 1675, and ending 33 years later, when the architect, by then 75 years old, saw his son fit the top stone into place on the lantern has changed relatively little over the years. An enompous structure, covering 78,000 square feet, it is dominated inside and out by the dome (by two domes, in fact; the one seen from the outside is not the one seen from the inside, there being three concentric shells)

Outside, the impression is of restraint, of a classicism that is just yielding to the Baroque. Inside, one is overwhelmed by the volume of enclosed space, by the warmth of the stone and finally, as one reaches the crossing, by the gold and mosaic work. Even here, however, the English taste for understatement is evident — St. Paul's has little in common, for example, with the exuberant encrustations of Bavarian and Austrian Baroque churches.

Walk slowly down the nave in order to sense the full splendor of the crossing and the dome. If your taste runs to fantasy, you might try to imagine what it was like for Lady Diana Spencer, as she then was, to walk those 180 feet with the world watching. You can climb, if you

wish, to the Whispering Gallery, where the state trumpeters were placed for the royal wedding. Then spend some time studying the memorials to eminent Britons — the Wellington monument on the left of the nave, statues of Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, among others, by the dome piers, and a tablet mark-ing the position of Churchill's casket during his state funeral on Jan. 30, 1965. The work of Gibbons is all around, in stone this time, a profusion of cherubs and swags and garlands.

never seen it until the morning of the royal wedding, when the reporters were let out of the church by that route. It seemed eerily appropriate, somehow, to see there the dozens of tombs, memorials and busts (tributes to Nelson and Lawrence of Arabia among them) after all the magnificence that had just unfolded

Emerging from the church, walk straight down the hill, under the railway bridge, across



Christopher Wren in a 1711 painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Wren is buried in St. Paul's, his masterpiece. A simple plaque above his tomb says in Latin: 'If you seek his monument, look around you.'

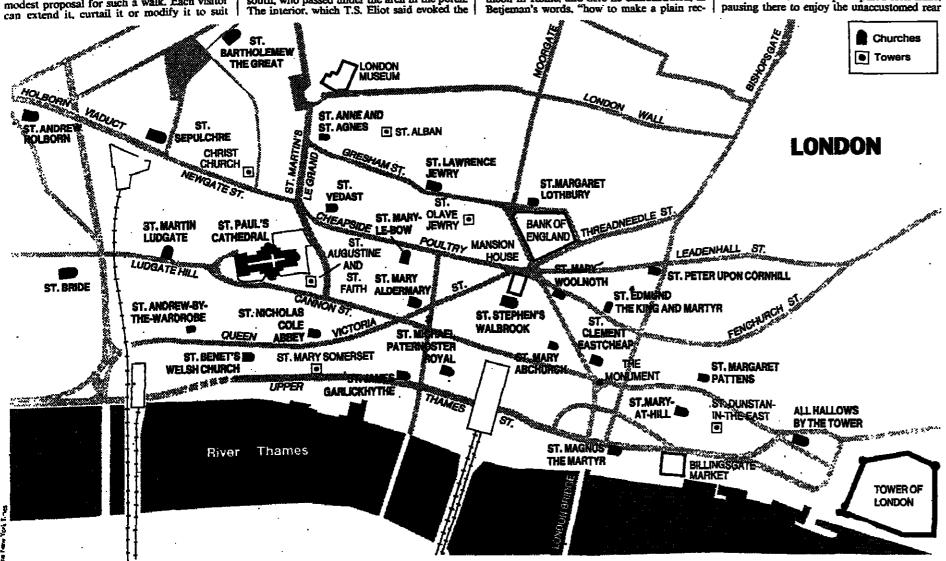
Ludgate Circus and into Fleet Street. At the first intersection turn left to St. Bride, which is of interest for two reasons: its wedding-cake steeple, with four octagons stacked one atop the other, at 226 feet loftier that any other Wren creation; and the list of its onetime parishioners. You cannot fail to see the steeple

on your way down Ludgate Hill. When you enter the church — the interior has been rebuilt since World War II -- consider for a moment those who have stood on this spot before you: Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Pepys, Dryden, Johnson and Boswell, Burke, Pope, Wordsworth, Keats, Dickens .... Since this is still the newspaper neighborhood, there are plenty of pubs in which to rest your feet and slake your thirst; the Cheshire

Cheese is in a courtyard just up Fleet Street.

Down New Bridge Street toward the river is the Blackfriars Underground station, where

you can catch a train back to your hotel. ©1982 The New York Times



**Philippine** Sea

◆Okinawa

Saipan Tinian -

Pacific Ocean

## **Back to Banzai Cliff** For Japanese Tourists

by John Needham

AlPAN, Northern Mariana Islands — With all the Japanese honeymooners and tourists here, it's easy to forget that Saipan — 5,000 miles closer to Tokyo than to Los Angeles — is part of the United States. Captured by U.S. troops during World War II, Saipan has remained U.S. territory since; it and the two smaller islands of Rota and Tinian make up the Northern Marianas. They are now a commonwealth, like Puerto Rico, and part of a trust territory administered

by Washington.
Still, the tourists who come for the palm trees, the white sands, the blue Pacific waters are mostly Japanese.

"The Japanese aren't going to Hawaii or Southeast Asia as much anymore," says Dave Sablan, a Saipanese businessman and hotel owner. "It's too expensive to go to those spots. Air fares are up. We're only 3 hours and about 1,500 miles away, so they're coming here."

The Japanese often tour the battle sites where their forces were defeated in the summer of 1944. The tourists visit landing beaches, rusted artillery pieces and Suicide and Banzai Cliffs, where hundreds of Japanese civilians terrified of the U.S. troops — jumped 800 feet to their deaths on rocks below.

Offshore lies a wrecked landing ship, a casualty of the battle in which 402 Japanese and 17 U.S. planes were shot down in one day. Ground lighting lasted for weeks and, when it

ended, all but about 600 of the 30,000 Japanese defenders were dead. So were more than 20,000 Japanese civilians. U.S. casualties totaled 14,000 killed or wounded, all on a 47square-mile island occupied by the Japanese since the end of World War L

Magellan discovered these islands in 1521 for Spain, which — following its defeat in 1898 in the Spanish-American War — sold the islands to Germany, which was ousted in World

In Japanese days, the occupiers worked the Saipanese hard, but the island thrived, producing sugarcane, sweet potatoes and cotton.

Saipan has more paved roads — not many, really — than other Pacific islands because of the huge U.S. military presence in the closing days of World War II, when B-29 aircraft took off from the island to bomb Japan. It also has better housing than most other islands because the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency used the island in the 1950s to train Nationalist Chinese guerrillas and built a \$25-million complex.

Now the island's economy is geared toward tourists, mainly the Japanese. Although they were often brutal to the Saipanese near the end of the war, most people have chosen to forget, according to Lt. Gov. Francisco Ada.

"We have no problems with the Japanese," Ada says. "The Japanese feel at home here." So the tours are conducted in Japanese and so are the courses in snorkeling, tennis and sail-

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by Mary Peirson Kennedy

ARIS - "We wanted our first listing to be a room in the Eiffel Tower, but it just couldn't be worked out," said Rose-Marie de Moussy, an energetic French journalist and businesswoman who is head of Paris Accueil, an organization offering tourists a rare version of bed-and-breakfast

Until recently France was perhaps the only country in western Europe that did not offer this informal way of taking paying guests into private homes. "The French are too suspicious and closed to ever do this," everyone told de Moussy when she first started to look for lodg-

ings for a night.

"The basic problem is that it is alien to the office. "but French mentality," she says in her office, "but I can tell you this is all changing." And she has statistics to prove it: After a year and a half in business, Paris Accueil has gone from a dozen listings to more than 2,450, a quarter of which are bed and breakfast. The rest are furnished apartments that can be rented for a week, a month, a year.

This growth has been accomplished by word of mouth, as the organization does no advertising. Paris Accueil is accredited by the National Tourist Office, the City Hall of Paris and Air France, but receives no financial aid from any governmental agencies. Which is just the way de Moussy wants it. "If I had the government breathing down my neck over every change I wanted to make, nothing would ever be ac-

complished. We improvise every day."
What is a typical room? "Actually, there aren't any, they are all different. On rue St. André des Arts you can rent an enormous studio with old wooden beams, rough stone walls and floors that are completely covered with gorgeous oriental rugs and off in one corner, elevated on a platform, is a huge, old-fashioned copper bathtub in working order. There are artist's studios in buildings designated as historical monuments, rooms in private mansions, or you can spend the night on the Seine in front of the Eiffel Tower in a cozy bunk room that is part of a private houseboat.

"What the rooms have in common is that they must be very clean, they must have a private bath and naturally they are inspected by us." De Moussy and her assistants have seen every listing.

There are 12 people - 3 of them fulltime in the operation; except for a male accounting officer, the group is female. "We started out with men, but they were too rigid," de Moussy says. "Ours is a special kind of operation the 9-to-5 job mentality doesn't work here. We need a room right away, there are no cleaning people available [there are 8 part-time cleaners on the staffl so one of us must grab some clean linens and rush over and get it ready, but the men would feel insulted when we asked them

A widow with three grown children, de Moussy spends mornings at La Vie Française, a weekly economics magazine, and afternoons

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

at Paris Accueil or out looking over new lodgings. "Looking is the part I like best," she says, pausing in front of an old courtyard. "I won-der if they have rooms, it would be a wonderful setting."

The idea for bed and breakfast lodgings began with frantic calls from foreign journalist friends, usually late at night, saying they had tried at least 10 hotels and couldn't find a room anywhere. The apartment idea grew when the bed and breakfast people wanted to stay on longer. The price for the service is 100 francs if a visitor stays more than 5 days, 35 francs if under 5 days.

Prices range widely, beginning with bed and breakfast for one night for one person from 75 francs (about \$14) to 250 francs. There are a few exceptional rooms that go for 600 francs a night and include baby sitting and chauffeur services. Studios for 2 persons go from 150 to 275 francs a night, apartments go from 200 to 800 francs a night and the houseboats from 100 to 900 francs a night, depending on the number of occupants. The monthly rentals range from 2,250 to 4,050 francs for a studio for two persons; larger places begin at 3,750 francs and go to 13,500.

The listings are only for Paris and the immediate suburbs. Besides rental services, the company also offers to find clients a cook or a baby sitter, plan a tour or get the central heating fixed in a hurry on a winter's day.

Paris Accueil, 23 rue de Marignan, Paris &, tel: 296.14.26 or 256.37.47.



## The World's Fare: Dim Sum

by Eileen Yin-Fei Lo

ONG KONG — To the people of southeastern China, particularly those of Canton, and Hong Kong, dim sum is far more than food. It is a custom rooted in history and mythology. It is brunch with tea. It is the Chinese equivalent of the business innch. It is the core around which families gather.

In Cantonese the words dim sum mean "a dot on the heart," or more broadly, "the heart's delight," and the seemingly unending dishes of beautifully shaped dim sum that are carried or wheeled by as you sit in a teahouse sipping green or black tea do indeed bring a sense of wonder

Dim sum is virtually unknown in China outside the south, although in the cosmopolitan city of Shanghai there are both dim sum teahouses and a few specialized Shanghai-style dim sum dishes. In Peking there are steamed breads and small bums that are similar to dim sum, but they are not consumed in the tradition of the dim sum teahouse. Rather, they are meals themselves or accompaniments to courses.

The atmosphere of the teahouse in which dim sum is served is often as important as the food. In a little teahouse such as Hing Wan on Queen's important as the food, in a little teahouse such as Hing wan on Queen's Road in Hong Kong's central district, you sit beneath a ceiling hing with bird cages. They belong to elderly wealthy men who cling to the tradition of carrying their birds while taking a walk before tea. You might prefer to indulge in a restaurant on Nathan Road in Kowloon called the International, which seats 1,500 people on each of three floors; nevertheless customers must wait for seats on Sundays.

And what is worth waiting for? The following are perhaps the most famous of the many dim sum: Har gau (shrimp dumplings), crescent-shaped dumplings filled with shrimp and pork.

Fung ngan gau (phoenix eyes), which look, as intended, like women's eyes — almond-shaped and dotted with minced shrimp and egg whites.

Fun guor (rice noodle fruit), half-moons filled with ground pork mushrooms and shrimp.

Siu mai (cook-and-sell dumplings), basket-shaped dumplings that earn their name by being the first made, the first sold, the first eaten.

Guk char sin ban (barbecued pork), steamed or baked buns filled with chunks of roast pork.

Siu loon bau (soup dumplings), made with gelatin, shrimp and pork so that when they are steamed, the gelatin becomes soup inside the dump-

Nor mai gai (lotus leaf rice), pillow-shaped masses of glutinous rice into which have been folded mushrooms, chicken, pork, shrimp and Chinese smoked pork sausage, the whole then wrapped with dried lotus leaves and steamed. The leaf imparts a slightly sweet aroma and taste. Jook (thick rice soup), or congee, as the Cantonese call this soup, which resembles porridge because of the preserved eggs and pork or pieces of chicken that are usually added.

Yung hai kim (stuffed crab claws), claws around which chopped shrimp are mounded, then deep-fried.

Chun guen (spring rolls), tiny log-shaped fried rolls filled with pork, shrimp, water chestinuts, bamboo shoots and scallions. They are not to be confused with that American invention, the larger egg roll.

Woo gok (dumplings fashioned from mashed tare root and stuffed with pork and mushrooms) are football-shaped and deep-fried until crisp

Lor hok goh (turnip cake), a translucent cake of turnips, ginger, shrimp and rice powder that is cut into slices and pan-fried before serving. And there are many more, all to be discovered in serendipitous fashion. Waitresses traditionally wheel the dim sum in on carts in such restaurants as King Bun in Hong Kong's central district and the venerable Luk Kwok on Gloucester Road. You select by pointing or asking for what you want as you drink one of several varieties of tea - green,

black, jasmine, chrysanthemum or oolong.

The tea has been important since the eighth century, when Lu Yu, China's historical master of the beverage, wrote his "Classic of Tea." It set down for the first time how tea leaves should be grown and processed, how the product should be brewed and steeped, how it should be served. He wrote that tea is a drink for body and soul, a mental stimulant, perhaps even an aid toward eventual immortality.

The beginnings of the dim sum meal go back to the Sung Dynasty, when travelers on the highways of southern China in the 10th century would stop at small roadside teahouses to refresh themselves with tea and light meals. It was centuries before the practice took root and the Chinese of the south devised the small bite-sized foods that became stylized into dim sum.

These days you will see businessmen discussing what is most dear to them, sales clerks around a table chattering, family groups of three or more generations clustered together for a Sunday-morning reunion, all enjoying dim sum, perhaps the most inexpensive of Chinese meals.

One of the more memorable dim sum meals I have had recently was in the 1.000-seat Maxim's Palace in the new World Trade Center extension of Hong Kong's Excelsior Hotel. It is a huge barn of a restaurant hung with gold and red dragons supported by green-painted pillars around which curl gilded phoenixes. Maxim's Palace is busy and noisy and the wagons of dim sum come by at an almost breathtaking rate.

First we had har gau, those delicious moist shrimp dumplings, then bowls of jook filled with chunks of preserved eggs. We also had a speciality of Maxim's Palace, gum yueh gau — or golden fish — which is a dumpling sculptured in the shape of a goldfish and stuffed with shrimp and pork.

Next came slices of fried water-chestnut cake, with siu mai, those basket-shaped "cook-and-sell" dumplings; and another specialty, gun jing ngau yuk kau, tiny beef meatballs. Before finishing with sweet egg custard tarts we had kim ding guen cho.

pigs' feet and egg cooked with shredded ginger and black, sweet rice vinegar. Wonderful! One pays for dim sum by the plate. Each preparation comes on a different sized and shaped plate — round, oval, deep and saucerlike, in bamboo steamers or in metal fluted pastry tins. And when it is time to

pay the bill, the waiter simply counts the plates and matches price to size and shape. Most dim sum cost from 50 cents to 75 cents for three or four dumplings. For only a few dollars, a party of four can snack to their heart's content. Or even their heart's delight.

0/982 The New York Times

# International datebook

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11)

ano (Mahler, Strauss).

- Jan. 9: Jane Marsh, Erik Werba pisatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Jan. 9:

BELGIUM

(tel: 33.84.44) — Jan. 12: Antwerp Phil-harmonic Orchestra, A. Ostrowsky con-ductor, Moura Lympany piano (Van Rossum. Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky). •Royal Opera House (tel: 031/ 33.13.23) — Jan. 9-10: "Gravin Marit-za" (Kalmann). Jan. 16: "Carmen"

BRUSSELS, Maison Communale de

Forest (tel: 376.42.80) — Jan. 13: Oswaldo Salas recital (Schubert, Liszt,

tury Japanese Watercolors and Drawings." Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) Praiais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412-045)
 Jan. 11: Elizabeth Leonskaya piano (Brahms, Schumann, Mussorgsky). Jan. 13: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Salvatore Accardo conductor/violin, Isobel

Buchanan (Mozart). Jan. 14: Belgian National Orchestra, George Octors conductor, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Grétry, Stravinsky, Brahms).

Théâtre National (tel: 217.03.03) — To Jan. 23: "Passion Flay" (Nichols).

The Far. Tassion Flay" (Nichols).

The Franchistre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — Jan. 14-Feb. 7: "La Francheur de l'Aube" (Gardner).

HOTELS

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

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836.38.78) — "Children of a Lesser God," Trevor Eve and Elizabeth sem - To Jan. 31: "18th and 19th-Cen-

> Royal Shakespeare Company: Jan. 9, 11 and 12: "La Ronde" (Schnitzler). Jan. 13-16: "Richard III." eBritish Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To Jan. 24: "Goya's Prints." To Jan. 30:

Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) -

"Medieval Limoges Enamels." To May
2: "Heritage of Tibet."

Coliscum (tel: 836.31.61) — English
National Opera: Jan. 9 and 14: "La
Traviata." Jan. 12 and 15: "Die Fledermaus." Jan. 13 and 16: "Aida."

The Drill Hall (tel: 836.31.61) — To

Jan. 31: Opera Factory: Jan. 11 and 12:

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**GERMANY** 

FRANCE

PARIS, Centro Culturel du Marais (tel: 278.66.65) — To Jan. 10: "Turner in France," paintings, watercolors, note-

"Punch and Judy." Jan. 9, 14 and 15:

"The Beggar's Opera."

Serpentine Gallery — To March 7:
"Ger van Elk," exhibition of recent

wors.

South Bank Concert Halls (tel: 928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall — Jan.

9, 12 and 13: "The Nutcracker," Lon-

don Festival Ballet. Queen Elizabeth Hall — Jan. 10: Lindsay String Quartet (Schubert, Beethoven). Jan. 12: Medici String Quartet (Haydn, Schubert, Ra-

\*\*277.12.33) — To Jan. 18: "André Masson," paintings. To Feb. 1: "Vera Lehndorff and Holger Truksch." To April: "Man Ray," photographs. Jan. 14: "Man Ray Pecriture dans le texte, le texte dans l'écriture," conference. «Comédie Française (tel: 286 10.20) — Comédie Francaise (tel: 296.10.20) -Andromaque (Racine) and Le Fernmes savantes (Molière).

Femmes savantes" (Molière). •Salle Pleyel — Jan. 13 and 14: Paris Orchestra, Sylvain Cambreling conduc-tor, Christiane Eds-Pierre soprano (Ravel, Chaynes, Chansson). •Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.47.77) — Jan. 15: Yury Bukoff pi-

ano (Becinoven).

Theatre de l'Est Parisien (tel:
797.96.06) — Jan. 12-13: "Le Bourgeois
Gentilhomme," Grand Magic Circus.

Theatre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44) — Jan. 11: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Salvatore Accardo conductor/violin, Isobel Buchanan (Mozart). Jan. 15-31: "Homage to Di-aghilev," Buller Théâtre Francais de Nancy, Rudolf Nureyev. Includes: "Les Biches," "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," "Petrouchka" and Boutique Fantasque."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 23.21.78) — Jan. 12 and 14: "Khovanshchina" (Mussorgsky). GENOA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 54.27.92) — Jan. 15, 17, 19, 21 and 24: "Cinderella" (Rossini).

ROME, Botteghino Auditorium (tel: 3686.36.25) — Jan. 9: Rome Symphonic Orchestra, Geatano Delogu conductor, Walter Groenrose baritone (Schubert, Schönberg, Schumann).

Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) an. 9, 16 and 20: "Tosca."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11) — Jan. 9-10: "Swan Lake," Yoko Morishita, Tetsutaro Shimiza, Matsuyama Ballet, Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Kazuo Fukuda conductor. Jan. 14, 16 and 17: "The Nuteracker,

Tokyo Ballet Company, Yoko Ichino (American Ballet Theater), Peter Schanfuss (Royal Danish Ballet), Tokyo Ciri, Bhiltemonic Orberton Min chel Quevel conductor.

•Koralmen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11) —

To Feb. 21: Bokhoi Circus.

### NETWED! A MING

AMSTERDAM, British Council, Keizengracht 343 — Jan. 13-Feb. 19: "David Hockney," exhibition of prints from the Cavaly Series. Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) -- Jan. Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Jan.
 10: Alicia de Larrocha piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin). Jan. 13-15:
 Concertgebouw Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Vladimir Spivakov violin (Mozart, Liszt, Berlioz).
 Rijitsmuseum, Prints Room — To Feb. 21: "Figure Drawings by 17th-Century Dutch Artists."
 Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) —

•Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Jan. 12, 14, 18 and 20: "Peter Grimes" (Britten), Netherlands Opera, Jan. 13: Dancer Rina Schenfeld,

**SWITZERLAND** 

GENEVA Conservatoire - Jan. 14: Melos Quartet (Mozart, Bartôk).

Galerie Arta (Grand Rue) — Through
January: Drawings by Matisse and Pi-

•Grand Café du Grütli, rue du Général-Dufour 16 — To Feb. 28: "Orient Express" (Beretti). •Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.18) — Jan. 9: Ballet Iberica, Spanish dances wit the music of Albeniz, Falls and Ravel.

**WEST GERMANY** 

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Opera — Jan. 10, 13 and 15: "Der Freischütz." Jan. 11: "La Bohème." Jan. 12: "Tosca." Ballet — Jan. 9: "The Nuteracker." ePhilarmonie (tel: 26.95.51) — Jan. 9: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor, Alexis Weis-Maria Giulma conductor, Alexas was-senberg piano (Mozart, Brahms). Jan. 10-11: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orches-tra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Beaux Arts Trio (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky). Jan. 12-14: Berlin Philharmonic Or-chestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Pro-

koliev L FRANKFURT. Jarbunderthallo FRANKFURT, Jarhunderthälle Hoechst (tel: 30.10.56) — Jan. 12: Warsaw Radio-Television Orchestra, Frankfurt Concert Choir.

•Oper der Städtische Bühnen (tel: 256.23.34). Opera — Jan. 9: "Casmen."

Jan. 13: "Castor and Pollux." Jan. 14: "Paris Life." Jan. 15: "Aidn." Ballet — Jan. 10: "Giselle."

STUITGART, Württembergische Staatstheater (tel: 0711/22.13.07). Grosses Haus — Jan. 9: "Ariadne auf Naxos, Jessye Norman, Jan. 10 and 12: "Pellons and Mélisande." Jan. 11: "The Tales of Hoffman." Jan. 13: "The Magic Flute." Jan. 14: "Sa-tyagraha." Jon. 15: "Pollicino."

#### Sharps and Flats

## 326.65.05) — Through Jan 12: Memphis Stim. • Hotel Mendien (tel: 758.12.30) —

Through Jan. 18: The Love Machine.

Chine.

Virelemburg.— Jan. 14: Woody.

PARIS, Cavesu de la Huchette (tel: Shaw Quarter.—Frank Van Brukle.)

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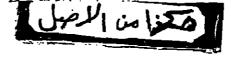
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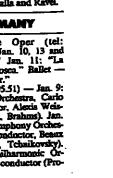
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Jan. 11-13: Archie Shepp. 

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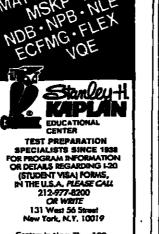
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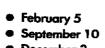
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MONTE CARLO, Le Caburet (Ca- The same group is at the Budchan imo de Monte Carlo, tel: 50.80.80) (ast: 402.72.81) the following night chine.



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by Alan Levy

IRSFELDEN-BEI-BASEL. Switzerland - Though the name of Capt. Adolí Franz Joseph Karlovský resonates with the clash of two world wars and the crash of empire, today it symbolizes an unlikely entente between Ronald Reagan and the ancient art of heraldry.

Karlovsky, now 59 years old, was one of hundreds of Czechoslovak émigrés who settled in Switzerland in 1969 — a year after the Soviet-bloc invasion of his native Prague — when Gov. Ronald Reagan of California heard from an American "institute" that it had traced his roots back to the Regans of Ireland. This baronial clan's ancient shield, described as "a chevron ermine between three fish azure," could be had for a price, the institute said. A rough sketch was enclosed, along with a business-re-

ply envelope for prompt prepayment.

Reagan wondered why his family had "somehow forgotten" to mention this "fact" to him. When he reported it to an aide of Czech extraction, he was told: "My brother has a friend who is an expert. Let him look at it." So Capt Karlovský was sent the institute's materials plus a detailed biography of Reagan. He was quick to pronounce the findings "fraudulent" and to inform the governor he had no noble bearings.

Both Reagan and his wife were taken with Capt. Karlovsky's style and candor, so they were intrigued when he added that "should you truly wish to secure genuine, legal armorial bearings for yourself, your offspring, and descendants, I could create characteristic, but totally new, bourgeois arms with free assumption and legal registration.

This particular wrinkle. Karlovský explains, dates back some seven or eight centuries to medieval Swiss tradition. Because there was no royal ruler to grant noble titles, the landed gentry — many of them illiterate — set up a system of seals and emblems with which to affix their signatures and assert their property rights. Strict laws - carrying penalties akin to those for plagiarism — were imposed in various cantons against misuse of such coats of arms, but you don't have to be Swiss to create and register your own family crest, so long as it is done in an approved heraldic manner.



Ronald Reagan's coat of arms.

Every man or woman," Karlovský says slyly, has the right to bear arms."

When the Reagans commissioned him to come up with a coat of arms for them, Karlovský sent his usual four-page questionnaire requesting family history, derivation and meaning of names, pertinent misspellings and nicknames, military service of ancestors, personal symbols and company insignia, family mottos

(in English, Latin, French or any ancestral tongue, "even in old spelling, but, according to heraldic custom, not more than eight syllables") and favorite animals, signs of the zodiac, etc. Rather than fill out forms, Reagan tape-recorded a question-and-answer session with the man who had put him in touch with Though Karlovský later erased the tape for

re-use, he remembers Reagan's recollections as "rambling, very American." What he designed in early 1970 starts from the top with a horse, "a favorite animal of the Reagans," alluding also to his past as a movie cowboy. Emblazoned on the horse is an actor's mask referring to his and her Hollywood careers. Below the horse is a helmet that customarily signifies a bourgeois gentleman and then a falcon standing on a ducal coronet: a symbol Karlovský obtained from Nancy Davis Reagan's more regal ancestry. The motto, "Facta Non Verba" (Deeds, Not Words), also comes from the Davis family. The bear near the bottom is the symbol of California and the star in its paws repre-

sents California's role in the U.S. flag.

Arms-bearers are offered a choice of two metals — gold or silver — and four colors: black, red, green or blue. Simplicity and visibility are stressed, so the Reagans chose gold (or yellow paint, in this case) and black. After they approved Karlovský's sketches, he painted a final copy on vellum in 1970 and sent it to

Sacramento, the capital of California.

On June 25, 1970, Reagan wrote Karlovský a note to thank him for "all your time, trouble, and effort, and the very beautiful painting and description of the crest. Mrs. Reagan and I are very pleased and very proud to have this, and we shall be forever grateful to you. I have no words to tell you how handsome and impressive we feel this Coat of Arms is thanks to

When no bill was forthcoming, a discreet inquiry was relayed from Sacramento by the aide's brother; Karlovský replied that this was "a gift from a Czech emigre who, at the outset of his career in the West, is grateful to be starting at the top." Today, Karlovsky charges some 3,500 Swiss francs (about \$2,000) for such a job, which takes at least three or four

To avoid its becoming an issue in his reelection campaign, Reagan waited two-and-a-half years (until halfway through his second and last term in Sacramento) before he registered the exclusive hereditary right of the Reagan family to use the design. This was done on Dec. 19, 1972, in the armorial records of the State Archives in Solothurn, Switzerland, as No. 7210 under the protection of Article 28 of the Swiss Civil Body of Law. Last year, Kar-lovský sent another painting of it to Reagan when he was inaugurated as 40th President of the United States.

Karlovský undertakes 20 to 60 family crest assignments a year, for clients ranging from wealthy Canadians named Coward (he gave them a lion, tail between legs, looking a little like Bert Lahr in "The Wizard of Oz") to Germans named Knobloch (derived from the word for garlic, the symbol was obvious). He also does municipal seals, particularly for merged



Capt. Adolf Karlovsky.

townships, and recently submitted 34 versions before the councilmen of Waldshut-Tiengen in West Germany could agree. He did not set out to be a heraldist. Born in

1922, he says he joined the Czech resistance to Hitler in his teens, sabotaged some trains and was commissioned a lieutenant in the anti-fascist underground. Wounded several times, he entered the Prague Military Academy after the war, took the one semester of heraldry that was offered and showed exceptional aptitude for it, but concentrated on strategy and intelli-

As the youngest member of the postwar Czechoslovak general staff, Capt. Karlovsky — with his monarchist name and aristocratic background - was a marked man from the moment the country went Communist early in 1948. Engaged to a Dutch baroness and scheduled to become aide-de-camp to the Czechoslovak military attaché in Paris, he was instead arrested that September when an unsolicited conspiratorial letter addressed to him was intercepted. He was condemned to death for treason, but his life was spared because of his youth (25) and his sentence commuted to 25 years, of which he served 9.

Conditionally released in 1957, he worked as woodcarver, bricklayer and pipelayer while parlaying his heraldic hobby — on which he concentrated in prison — into a freelance side-line. Between 1965 and 1968, he made more than 200 broadcasts on Czechoslovak Radio, for his subject caught both the imagination of the young and nostalgia of their elders for bygone pomp and pageantry. When the Warsaw Pact allies invaded in 1968, Karlovský left Czechoslovakia, deciding that "since I already knew the jails of my own country. I did not want to learn the jails of the Gulag."

While most countries have their heraldists.

few combine Karlovský's flair for research and art. In his spare time on a recent visit to Vienna, for example, he unearthed the 1908-10 military record of Warrant Officer Karl Wojtyla in the Royal Infantry Regiment of Count Daun and hopes to present it at the Vatican to his son, Pope John Paul II.

Capt. Adolf F.J. Karlovský, Warten-bergstrasse 43, CH-4127 Birsfelden-bei-Basel, Switzerland. Tel.: (061) 52.28.49.

## What Kind of Year Will It Be?

by Souren Melikian

ONDON - Seen from London, the art market's prospects for 1982 are not exactly rosy.

The difficulties experienced by Christie's, whose net worldwide sales dropped by 10 percent in real terms last fall, and by Sotheby's, which publicly conceded that "it is essential to increase revenue," are only the tip of the iceberg.

The current recession conceals a far more basic problem: Art supplies

are running short in every category. In the next few months, this may not be apparent in Paris. Moderately rich people have been worst hit by the wealth tax and many of them, pressed for cash, will be willing to sell pieces they would otherwise be holding onto; hence there will be a passing impression of abundance.

In London, on the contrary, the penury of works for sale should be come glaringly apparent in the months to come. One reason is that in times of recession, speculative selling is suspended and dealers withhold pieces unless they are in dire straits. A second reason is that London is the hub of the auction market. It handles six or seven times the value in goods that Paris does, and it is a thoroughly international, rather than a local, market. It therefore mirrors trends on a worldwide scale and the dearth shoud be much more obvious than it has been. Indeed, other things being equal, it should worsen constantly - unless there is a world crash, resulting in individual bankruptcies and forced sales.

This penury of works for sale is the inevitable outcome of the structural changes undergone by the market in the last two decades.

Until the mid-1950s, buying works of art from the past was an occupa-

tion indulged in by a narrow circle within the upper-middle class with a patrician background. In addition, each country had its handful of selftaught, utterly independent-minded people from every walk of life smitten by that irrepressible love for objects that expresses itself in what we call collecting, for want of a better word. By and large, works of art can conferring, for want of a better word, by and large, works of an rotated in a closed circuit — with auction rooms serving chiefly as a barometer — while much of the buying and selling went on behind closed doors in dealers' shops. The sum total of available objects did not vary perceptibly, prices fluctuated more slowly and reflected changing tastes rather than speculative decisions, if only because there was too much in the market for any one to seriously attempt to affect prices.

Things have changed drastically. The patrician classes have given way to a unified moneyed class with a new outlook: Unused to art, it is more easily dazzled, more prone to buy almost anything. It is also eager to establish its status, which the buyers of yore did not give a hoot about; nence there is an utterly new style in auction cataloging: Entries go over

who owned what, when it was exhibited, and where it was published Above all, the new affluent class is immensely more numerous than the former patricians. It has sprung up in every country of the western world, including areas that bought very little a quarter of a century ago. from Argentina to South Africa and Australia. At the top end of the market, the worldwide mushrooming of museums and private foundations has also vastly increased the demand, pumping more works out of the market — forever. Overall, the result of the art-buying explosion has depleted the market in the last 20 years as never before in the last two

At first, the movement boosted auction houses because public sales gave the new, less-experienced buyers a sense of security they needed, and sometimes, too, the publicity they wanted — in contrast to the previous generation, which mostly shunned publicity. The London firms were quick to sense the new mood. Peter Wilson, who became Sotheby's chairman in 1967 and who will be remembered as the 20th-century auction genius, turned auctions into events, creating a press office, and using press releases — previously unheard of — as a tool. The press offices had only one ax to grind, "ever-rising prices," and did so ad nauseam, getting a prompt echo from the news agencies. A "world record" is something you can't go wrong about if you know nothing else about a work of art about a work of art.

The consequences have been threefold. Auction rooms played a major role in attracting larger crowds to the art market, they accelerated the price rise and finally they made the process ever more expensive for themselves. As art supplies dwindled, competition intensified — in the form of better catalogs, wider advertising promotional exhibitions and, more expensive than anything, the multiplication of international and regional offices to tap new sources of supply.

Eventually, the desperate need to get the finest works for sale made auction rooms more vulnerable to pressure from business-minded ven-dors demanding reduced sale terms and sometimes getting their sales organized almost free, for the sake of the publicity value to the auction nouse. Even more common was the parallel pressure for higher reserveprices from owners offering ordinary wares. A "reserve" is the limit

By Rita Reif

enough to qualify as such - are no

longer viewed as glamorous invest-

and soaring interest rates have tak-

en their toll on the collectibles market and its nostalgia-type ob-

jects: vintage tin toys, steam en-gines, dolls, buttons, baseball

cards, postcards, Mickey Mouse

objects, music boxes, phonographs, typewriters, cash registers,

ukeboxes, com-operated machines

U.S. auctions of such material

have, until recently, been most suc-

cessful. But now buying has be-

come in some areas extremely se-

lective, with the rarities or the fin-

est examples commanding the ma-

jor interest and top prices

everywhere.
"It is not all bad news," says

Andreas Brown, owner of Manhat-

tan's Gotham Book Mart and a

collector of, among other things,

postcards and Christmas tree orna-

ments. He adds that the New York

postcard show in November pro-

duced record sales for some deal-

ers. "We had big crowds and peo-ple were spending heavily." Some

of the postcard merchants also

deal in stamps or coins and they reported that they were suffering in those areas but not in postcards.

cared about in childhood.

ments in the United States. Over the last year the recession



From the 14th-century 'Grandes Chroniques de France.'

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below which the work remains unsold. Ostensibly it goes to to an unnamed buyer — who, in fact, is the vendor himself. Reserves that were thought of, 20 years ago, as safeguards against the hazards of selling at auction, are now used as levers to raise prices.

It may work or it may not. It did on Dec. 9 at Sotheby's when the

"Grandes Chroniques de France" manuscript was reportedly bought "against the reserve," i.e. there was only one bid from the room over the minimum price set by the vendor. But the reserve system failed to work the week after at Christie's when a French painting of the 17th century

ascribed to the Le Nain brothers was left stranded at £550,000.

An attempt immediately after the sale to negotiate the picture with the last bidder, who had his hand raised at £495,000, failed, reflecting the growing resentment among buyers against a procedure that gives them the feeling of being pushed around. Examples can be multiplied on both sides of the Channel. In some cases the auctioneer may bear his share of the blame for willingly lending himself to the game. It characterized and defeated, among other causes — the market for Iranian art.

But in most cases the reserve system looks more like a vicious circle in which all interested parties have been trapped. Auctioneers do not always have the heart to antagonize an important or even a frequent seller by denying him the reserve he demands. Conversely, buyers who have paid too much at a previous auction are bent on getting their money back. In short, vendors' expectations rise even higher. They may get away with breathtaking works that are "priceless," but these are few. The rest of the time it is more like Russian roulette; last fall, the number of

Altogether the drastic reduction in supplies combined with the artificially induced inflationary pattern have created a highly explosive situa-tion. The market is too much like a wonderland. Unlike Alice, its actors might not come out unscathed. One of the most intelligent actors in the field, with 50 years' experience on the international scene, observed to this writer two years ago: "It just isn't true, trees don't grow sky-high." It may be added that things get really rough when this truth dawns on several people at the same time.

## **Nothing Low-Key About Nina Simone**

by Carol Mann

ARIS -- The show should have started half an hour ago. But Nina Simone isn't ready yet, still sorting out her program, deciding what to sing, whether to appear at all. She storms and she rants, she threatens and she growls while the trembling management at the Trois Mailletz cabaret in the Latin Quarter smile forced smiles at customers coming through the door. They seem not to mind waiting; they file past in admira-tion and take their seats with the trust and confidence of fans.

With 40-odd records behind her, another on its way and an autobiography — "Between the Keys" — about to be published in London, Nina Simone is fighting fit at 48. Just as leonine as ever, just as tempestuous, just as mov-ing. Not mellower though: more determined than ever to sing what she really wants to sing and avoid compromises of any kind.

The musicians are standing in patient si-lence beside her, agreeing with everything she says. Someone suggests she sing Bessie Smith's "Sugar in My Bowl." She smiles for the first time and the gold around her eyes shimmers.
"I haven't done it for a long time. Of course,

the boys don't know it, it's from way back. I only understood what the words — 'sugar in my bowl' and that — meant when I was grown and married. So that's what Big Mama was getting at! I had no idea because I was brought up in the church, I come from a long line of preachers on both sides of the family. My mom wanted me to be the world's greatest classical pianist and — I can say this because it's the 1980s — the first great black one."

Nina Simone was born in Tryon, &.C., and by the age of 7 was playing piano and organ by ear and singing at revival meetings with her seven brothers and sisters. A local piano teacher noticed her talents and fostered them until she was ready for further training at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia and the Juil-

liard School in New York. "But then I started to play in clubs," Simone recalls. Her feeling for jazz, blues and contemporary black culture prevailed, as they had in Bessie Smith and Billie Holiday, whose successor, in style as well as temperament, Simone became. Singing came accidentally, during her first engagement. a summer job in Atlantic City, N.J., in 1954. As she started to improvise on the piano, the manager came up to her and told her that she was expected to sing as well. She was terrified, she remembers, since she hadn't sung since early childhood in church, but the audience response to her songs set the direction of her musical career.



Nina Simone, in the spotlight.

Simone says there has been no looking back with her life, with every risk she ever took. Each performance becomes a highly personal, even ruthless, dedication. Her life is echoed in the songs, in the whispered tragedies of her story sounding through the keyboard.

Underlining many of them is her commitment to black American politics, which continues to fire her. One of her most celebrated songs went: "My skin is brown/My manner is tough/I'll kill the first mother I see/My life has been rough/I'm awfully bitter because my parents were slaves/What do they call me? My

Now Simone springs up again, clamoring for money, furiously ordering camomile tea from the distraught barmaid. Simone insists on being punctilious with money nowadays. "I was a fool. I did 'Ne Me Quitte Pas' till I was blue in the face, and everybody made tons of money out of me, except me. I never saw a dime of those royalties. I used to give, do it for everyone, now I'm doing it for me. I'm only singing my own songs." She writes them in Switzerland, where she lives. "In the quiet there, music comes from my soul."

When the audience begs for 'Ne Me Quitte Pas, she does it, and introduces the song by recounting that she wept when Jacques Brel died and that she placed a straw hat on his coffin. "You killed him," she declares, glaring at a disbelieving audience. At the end of the song, she adds a line about having lost her dog, ading for its return.

Friends come in and call to her. "Hi man" she answers and kisses them; someone has gone to fetch her dramatic leather stage coat, a gift from Miriam Makeba, something an African Lady Macbeth might have worn with tails and study and trailing sleeves. A moment later, Simone's rage returns as she feels someone has stepped out of line.

One song in her repertoire includes the words "I was just a clown with a funny sounding name" and she pounds the piano with the anger of centuries. Notes fly off, fast and furious, before melting into sorrow and loneliness. "I am tired of being looked upon by the black people as someone who belongs to them, and looked at by the whites as something to eat, to take advantage of," Simone says. "My color is black, it is also clear and to the point, honest, direct. I belong to no race I know of in this

Like, It's American PEKING — If the well-spoken ways a zoo (footnote). Sometimes professor just off the plane nobody has any time to cook, befrom China says he's "drooling to cause mom and dad both work, so

Hunan Province). The paperback dictionary, of which 55,000 copies have been published, tells him "drooling" means "very eager" and "let it all hang out" means "to show real feelings." The booklet and its 180,000 words are China's attempt to explain to its growing ranks of English-learners words, phrases and usages that many dictionaries

ignore or avoid.

"It's very useful, practical," says a postal clerk, one of millions of young people across China trying to learn English as a first step to better schools and better jobs.

"When we read American publications and talk to American friends, we often come across a problem: We don't know what they mean by some expressions," the dictionary's foreword says. As an example, a passage about U.S. dining habits is punctuated with footnotes of explanation: "Mealtimes at our house are al-

let it all hang out" chances are he we kids come in and grab a sand-has been studying his "Handbook wich (footnote) or whatever leftoof Current Americanisms" (The vers we can find in the fridge People's Publishing Agency of (footnote)...

We only have an hour off for lunch, anyway, so sometimes I'll just get a frank (footnote) or a burger (footnote) and fries (footnote) at a take-out joint (footnote) near school.
"My sister's the real junk-food

addict (footnote), though. She'll pig out on (footnote) cookies or potato chips while she's sitting around watching the idiot box (footnote)...."
Overall, the booklet has a heavy

"shades-of-the-'60s" look, to use one of the entries ("They went to an outdoor rock concert in California on the grass and danced and got stoned — shades of the '60s"). One entry is easily identifiable by the Chinese: A "gripe session"

is a "fault-finding conversation," the handbook says. "You mean like a criticism session?" inquires a student, referring to Chinese political meetings where ideological errors are pointed out publicly for

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**U.S.** Collectibles Market in a Slump erous prices but considerably below their presale estimates.

"Postcard collecting is a hobby with a lot of growth," he says. And so, he adds, is the collecting of NEW YORK — Collectibles — Christmas ornaments. objects acquired as if they A collectibles sale at Sotheby were antiques but are not old

Parke Bernet early in December revealed a great deal about the market, according to Pamela Brown, the auction house's specialist in this area. "Sotheby's does not see itself any longer as being the warehouse for all collectibles," she says. These sales, which number more than 1,100 offerings, will be reduced to about a third what they have been, she continues, explaining that the cut-off point will not be based purely on the dollar value — quality is the primary concern.

"Anything that is available in 10 — virtually anything produced in the 20th century that Americans identify with as the objects they forms is probably not ideal for

> She reports that in every category there are different considerations about why certain collectibles continue to be popular and costly. "In toys over the last year everyone was talking about German penny toys," she says of the tin lithographed playthings that sold when they were new, at the turn of the century, for the equivalent of a penny. Recently, she points out, they had risen in the United States to three figures but now have come back down to \$50 and \$60. Exceptional examples sell work toy of a trombone player and a horn player who emerges from a barrel brought \$495, and an early 20th-century musical toy of a goose singing while a clown conducts sold for \$440. Both were gen-

"The plastic-robot market is not what it was six months ago," she continues. "We did find that some Japanese toys did very well. Japanese submarines were bringing \$30 to \$125 each." One — a Japanese "Perfection" submarine — sold for \$330. "Common things are down." The good tin character toys are doing well as are the Marklin riverboats — a fine example, a 1923 "St. Louis," sold for \$4,675 — and a Marklin live steam gauge locomotive and tender that were expected to sell for at most \$600

brought \$7,150. "We had a lot of bidding from European and Japanese collec-tors," she says, adding that in every case of an unexpectedly high price it was achieved with some

foreign bidding.

Dolls — the best of them — continue to sell for amazing prices. A French, bisque-head baby doll by

Bru Jenne and Cie - with brown paperweight eyes, pierced ears and a kid body — was expected to bring up to \$9,000 and sold for \$15,400. And an Oriental fashion doll with refined features in brown-tinted bisque, with the original sew-on costume, was expected to sell for up to \$10,000 and brought \$11,000.

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Collector's Guide

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# **Around Galleries in Paris**

by Michael Gibson

ARIS — Takis, a Greek sculptor born in 1925, works with electromagnetic forces and the Pompidou Center is currently presenting (to March 1) his most ambitious project to date, a monumental envi-ronment for the vast pit, known as the Forum. that opens at the ground floor of the center.

The environment is a gigantic noise machine that functions for 10 minutes every hour and produce a sort of Brobdingnagian music, as though a company of slow-witted giants were struggling against sleep by bashing bits of wood and metal together at intervals. Visitors can walk down into the environment; in which

the sounds are produced by enormous legs onto which large electromagnets periodically drop a heavy metal weight, and by large metal gongs that are struck when a metal clapper is drawn against them by magnetic force.

In the center of the Forum some large black globes, suspended on wires, are kept oscillating by a magnet just beneath their base, which repels them, while baroquely shaped lamps emit a vaporous, sky-blue light.

Another Takis exhibition, assembling magnetic pieces, sound pieces and lamps, is to be seen at the Maeght Gallery (13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Jan. 22).

Also at the Beaubourg is an exhibition of drawings by the Yugoslav artist Dado (born | nymus Bosch.

Miodrag Djuric, in 1933). Dado came to France in 1956 and has been living here ever since, producing with regularity and consistently representing a ghastly, derisive and de-caying world of crumbling buildings inhabited by salacious, leering monsters. There is a nightmarish horror that calls to

mind mutants in science-fiction films set in a post-atomic war era, but Dado's paintings have always expressed all this in pastel tones of the kind one associates with David Hamilton photgraphs. In his drawings, done with a bristling, incisive line, his sarcastic little monsters are the modern descendants of the picturesque or insinuating horrors that prance through the works of Doré, Callot or Hiero-

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(Continued on Page 10)

The Label Control of the Control of

Saturday-Sunday, January 9-10, 1982

For Gas Line

The company said the licenses will not be issued because of the Reagan administration's sanctions against the Soviet Union. GE said it was to have shipped

about \$175 million worth of components for turbines to AEG-Telefunken of West Germany, John Brown Engineering of Scotland and Nuovo Pignone of Italy. GE said it has informed the three companies of the latest de-

A GE spokesman said the European companies involved in the turbine project will probably be able to receive from other sources

the parts that GE was to have

An AEG spokesman said earlier in the day that AEG had not been informed that GE would not supply components for the gas turbines AEG is building for the pipe-

AEG said it has a contract worth 700 million Deutsche marks to supply 47 turbines for compressor stations to be built along the 5,500 kilometer (3,300 mile) pipeline, which will bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. The turbines are important parts

of the stations, which are to built along the pipeline to compress the gas to aid its flow. An AEG spokesman said it was correct to assume that a blockage of GE's parts could disrupt AEG's

completing terms of the contract. The parts GE was to have provided included rotors, blades and nozzles. One reason the Russians picked European manufacturers of the GE-licensed turbines was because GE said its equipment had been tested under harsh conditions similar to those along the pipeline

GE said the \$175 million value of its portion of the contract represents about one-third of the total price for the finished products. GE said the loss of the contracts

would not have a major impact on its business. A GE spokesman noted the company has annual sales of about \$25 billion.

#### Mexico Sets Increase Of 36% in Oil Output The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Mexico is going ahead with a 400,000-barrel increase in the daily export of crude oil that was postponed last year because of the international oil glut, the state petroleum monopoly Pemex has announced. A statement Thursday from

Pemex headquarters in Mexico City said daily exports in 1982 will be about 1.5 million barrels. It said the daily average last year was 1,098,000 barrels, up 33 percent from 1980, bringing in a total of

vice president and treasurer of the

London-based Reliance Finanan-

cial and Consulting Group Ltd. and Leaseo Europa Ltd. Both are

subsidiaries of the Reliance

John Lenton has been named

regional vice president for finance and planning for the European,

Middle Eastern and African branches of American Express

Card Division. David Conneron-

Moore has been named senior vice

president and general manager of the American Express Travellers

Check Division for Europe, Mid-

dle East and Africa. He succeeds

John Maslanka, who moves to Canada as senior vice president in

charge of both American Express

Card and Travellers Cheque opera-

Richard L. Fernandes has

joined Doremus & Co. as a vice

president and advertising account

group supervisor. Prior to joining

Doremus, Mr. Fernandes served as

a vice president of N.W. Ayer.

Doremus & Co. is a subsidiary of

Donaldson Europe, a subsidi-

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WASHINGTON --- A solid ma-

would not carry a face value but

would fluctuate in value with the

market price of gold.

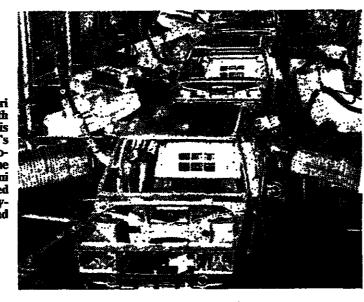
**Gold Standard** 

Opposed in U.S.

BBDO International.



Fiat's sprawling Mirafiori plant in Turin (top), with its robot welding line, is part of the company's multibillion-dollar program to modernize. In the restructuring, Giovanni Agnelli (left) has moved from the company's dayto-day operations to head its policy-making board.



## Fiat Tries to Weave a Network of Profitibility

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

TURIN - A little over a year ago, people here would have taken bets that Fiat, Italy's biggest anto-maker and the country's largest private company, was on the verge of disaster.

The company's sprawling plants in and around Turin were shut by strikes, the recession had Western Europe's auto market in shambles. Word had it, too, that the Agnellis, the family that founded Fiat 82 years ago, were getting out.

Today, Fiat appears to have radically altered its fortunes. In 1981, the company made a modest prof-it, ending a three-year money-los-ing streak. And the huge auto division, which generates more than half of Fiat's revenues, broke even after losses of more than 100 billion lira (\$84 million) in 1980.

"Nobody can say Fiat is a giant with clay feet," said Cesare Romiti, the company's chief executive officer, in a mood that reflected the turn in Fiat's fortunes.

#### Turning Point

First, Fiat emerged victorious in October, 1980, from a five-week strike, the company's most dra-matic labor conflict, with a contract allowing it to drop 23,000 jobs at heavily overstaffed plants.

Thomas C. Shortell

Citibank has named Thomas C.

Shortes, head of the bank's Agri-

business and Commodities Divi-

sion, as a senior vice president of the company. Mr. Shortell, who is

based in Paris, joined Citibank in 1954.

director.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The company's work force had to-taled 238,000. Second, a multibillion-dollar December that Fiat had raised program to modernize its plants and introduce new models, deits share of the West European market in 1981 to 13.6 percent, layed by the strike, began to take

Buoyed by its new prosperity, Fiat is in the midst of negotiations aimed at weaving a network of cooperative agreements with Italian state-owned industries in two key sectors, automobiles and telecom munications. It hopes the accords will strengthen its own fortunes and help Italy's faltering economy by injecting private management principles into several important sectors of the country's money-losing state-owned industries.

Fiat's troubles began when the company was caught sleeping by the boom in small, fuel-efficient models in the late 1970s. The auto division's market share slipped sharply and the former major money maker suffered mounting

"The Panda and the Ritmo both reached the market late," said Francesco Paolo Mattioli, Fiat's chief financial officer, in a conver-

sation at Fiat headquarters.
Fiat's Panda model, at the bottom of the line, came out in 1980, and the Ritmo medium-sized car followed shortly afterward. Since then, Fiat has been introducing a

### U.S. Steelmakers Ready to File Suits in Dumping

WASHINGTON - The U.S. steel industry will file anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases against foreign steel producers "in the next few days." Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said

Friday.

Mr. Baldrige said the steel trigger price mechanism will be sus-pended if the U.S steel industry files its own anti-dumping suits against foreign steel makers. Mr. Baldrige said that the EEC "has failed to convince the Ametican industry that the trigger price mechanism can continue to be an effective means of enforcing U.S. trade laws. If one of the main players is being sued we would have to suspend [the mechanism] for ev-

named Peter E. Horn as managing He said he expected complaints from foreign steelmakers but he did not amicipate any retaliatory action. "We all want to be careful about retaliation," he said, noting that protectionist pressures always

grow during a recession. He said European steel makers have been subsidizing competition and that is the same thing as transferring jobs from the U.S.

John C. Rahming has been appointed deputy managing director of London Interstate Bank Ltd. U.S. Steel Corp. had postponed filing suits originally scheduled for early December while Mr. Baldrige Mr. Rahming was previously affiliated with Citibank and Security conducted talks with representatives of the EEC.

## **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 8, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

WASHINGTON A solid ma-	Interpor	IK EXCIM	- CIC				3			<u>,</u>
jority of the U.S. Gold Commission opposes any relinking of the U.S. dollar to gold, according to a poll released at Friday's meeting.  Ten of 13 members responding to the poll opposed a plan that would link the growth of the money supply to growth in the U.S. gold stock. The members unanimously opposed any effort to fix	Amsterdam Brussels (a) Pronkfurt Lopdon (b) Alfich New York Paris Zorich ECU	\$ 2.48 38.44 22.54 1,9773 1,210.05 5.74 1,821 1,0811	2,317,90 2,317,90 1,9075 10,994 2,5027 0,5046	D.M. 109.60 * 17.0305 433 534.34 6,4622 251.95 * 80.78 *	210.73 0.1746 31.86 *	11.L. 0.2851 3.182* 1.363 x 2.318,0' 4.763 x 6.1506 1.308,43' altres	Gldr. 15.536 91.13 - 4.7438 488.12 0.6017 231.58 - 73.66 - 2.6512	8.F. 405° 	\$14. 105.68 * 21.853 123.60 * 3.5048 461.35 0.5489 313.68 * 1.5766	0.K. 33,64° 5.2175 38.60° 14.1115 164.00 8.1357 77.82° 24.67° 7.963
international exchange rates on the basis of a U.S. dollar pegged to gold.  The commission majority said, however, that it would favor the minting of a U.S. gold coin. The coin would not represent a return to a gold standard because it	Equiv. 1.1234 Assiri 0.0234 Belok 0.0224 Belok 0.843 Cs 0.1356 Des 0.2273 Flat 0.0174 Hor	streacy streaten S on schilling nodion S leb torace alsh morik k drachma ny Kong S	242,75 1.1863 7.375 4.361	\$ Equity. 0.005 3.5674 Closed 0,7718 0,1213 0,0152 0,2924 1,1617	Carre Israeli s Japanes Kawatti	hery U.S. helter 15.5 for year 220. dinor 0.35 taggit — crose 5.52 icado 45.6 iryai 1.42	S 549 6 0.48 80 1.64 117 9.00 9.01 2 0.12 2 0.02 87 9.04	07 Slag 22 S. Alg 74 S. Ko 03 Spani 1 Swed 35 Te 25 Th	rrency piper s lose rend reen wen sit sessie like i crene liwes s of behi c, dirboss	704.50 97.65 5.55 37.75 22.975

#Storilao: 1.2228 Irish L (e) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of Eq. (x) Units of 1,000.

#### new model every two months, and Mr. Romiti was able to announce

from 12.8 percent in 1980. Despite the progress, Fiat officials say much remains to be done. According to Mr. Mattioli, Fiat plans to invest 5 trillion lira in the next three years on automation and modernization

#### New Style at Top

Fiat's job cuts, he said, coupled with a sharp reduction in absenteeism — to 3 to 5 percent at various plants, from 14 to 18 percent before the 1980 strike - raised productivity by 20 percent in 1981. Further investments, it is hoped, will lift it to the level of Fiat's maior European competitors, such as Volkswagen and Renault.

Mr. Mattioli, 42, is typical of the who took over at Fiat in the mid-1970s. An economist, he was among those who engineered broad structural and operational changes at Fiat, carving up the company's cluttered industrial empire into 11 independent profit centers, each with extensive auton-

Analysts credit these broad

changes with giving the company new vitality. With the arrival of the new executives, the Agnelli family, represented by Giovanni Agnelli and Umberto Agnelli, left the company's day-to-day operations. Giovanni Agnelli, whose grand-father founded Fiat 82 years ago, now heads the company's policy-making board. Umberto stepped down last year as managing direc-tor of the auto division to become vice president of Istituto Finanziario Industriale, the family holding company that owns 30 percent of Fiat's assets.

In addition to automobiles, Fiat's 20.79 trillion lira in 1980 revenues principally come from machinery, construction equip-ment, aircraft engines and La Stampa, the Turin daily newspa-

According to Fiat officials, the

next major steps in corporate strategy involve automobiles, steel and Essentially, the company is

looking for government help with Teksid, Fiat's steelmaking unit, that would take the ailing moneyloser off Fiat's hands.

Fiat's part of the deal, according to bankers in Rome and Milan, would be to help Alfa Romeo, Italy's state-owned No. 2 automaker. In the steel industry, Fiat wants

to merge the cold-rolled steel operations at Teksid, near Turin, with those of the state-owned steelmaker, Italsider, and its flat-rolled steel production with that of Terminoss, another state-owned steelmaker.

Alfa, which produces about 280,000 cars a year, mainly in the sports and luxury category, ex-pects to lose as much as 80 billion lira in 1981. Fiat's plan is to cut costs by jointly producing axles, transmissions and electrical equipment with Alfa.

While each company would continue its own line, Alfa would be expected to produce high-powered large cars, its specialty, in southern Italy, and Fiat would concentrate on small- and medium-sized family-type cars at plants in the north. In telecommunications, Fiat is seeking increased cooperation be-

tween its Elettra division — which produces switching equipment and Italiel, the state-owned company whose main strength is in communications transmissions. 'Concentration of Forces'

Fiat also wants cooperation in developing the digital telephone exchanges that Italy will need in the 1980s, to prevent lucrative contracts from going abroad.

"The idea is a concentration of forces," Mr. Mattioli said. "The main thing will be to present ourselves jointly on foreign markets, too, to have the scale to compete with big international companies." Problems remain. Fiat and the government of Premier Giovanni Spadolini must still decide how to share profits and losses at Teksid,

and the legislative procedure lead (Commed on Page 11, Col. 5)

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150%)
• In addition, a significant minority of these "combination" stocks currently yield from 7% to 14.0%, based on our estimate of dividends in the 12 months ahead. (In many of these stocks, moreover, we look for strable dividend increases—from 50% to

But we urge you not to leap into stocks like these, good as they may sound, without also checking Value Line's current ratings for Probably Price Performance and—most importantly—Quality (Safety).

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# U.S. Unemployment at 8.9%

#### Men: 8%

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S.
unemployment rate climbed to 8.9 percent in December as joblessness among adult men, historically the most stable element of the labor force, set a post-World War II record, the Labor Department re-

ported Friday.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the jump - from 8.4 percent - meant close to 9.5 million

Americans were out of work. The agency said the number of "discouraged workers" rose by about 150,000 in the fourth quarter of 1981, to 1.2 million, the highest level recorded since the government began keeping that statistic in 1970. Discouraged workers are classified as those who report to government clerks that they want to find work but have given up the search in futility.

Unemployment among adult males — the largest element of the labor force — rose eight-tenths-of-a-percentage point in December, from 7.2 percent to 8 percent.

Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the December jobless rate for men was a half-percentage point above the rate for women, which she called "a very unusual development." The rate for adult women was 7.5 percent in Decem-

In testimony prepared for delivery to Congress, she said that "the difference in unemployment expe-rience of men and women stems partly from the fact that women are less likely than men to be em-ployed in the goods-producing sector of the economy, where the sharpest employment reductions

occurred."

Black unemployment reached
17.4 percent in December, another post-war record.

Department analysts said the overall jobless rate in December approached the 9 percent high in May, 1975, toward the end of the recession brought on by the Arab oil embargo. At the White House, deputy

press secretary Larry Speakes said that the administration had expected a rise in unemployment but added that "we anticipate that at the end of the second quarter,

use to complete acquisition of

Calgary-based Dome Energy,

subsidiary of Dome Petroleum,

will use the money to backstop preferred shares it will issue to ac-

quire the 47.1 percent of outstanding shares of Hudson Bay it does

The loan agreement, signed in New York by Jack Gallagher, chairman and chief executive of

Dome Energy, and Citibank president William I. Spencer, is be-

lieved to be the largest loan ever granted to a Canadian borrower.

Dome will pay % percent over the London Interbank offered rate

for the first five years of the loan

and 14 percent over Libor for the

remaining two years.

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas.

not already own.

#### • Women: 7.5%

third quarter that our programs will begin to work and that we will see an upturn in the overall econo-

confidence "our programs will In the past, administration officials have said rising unemployment is the price the nation must pay for bringing down double-digit

He said the administration has

inflation. Wisconsin's Democratic Rep. Henry S. Reuss, chairman of the congressional joint economic com-mittee, said the figures showed a

#### • Blacks: 17.4%

"huge and dangerous increase" that was caused by the Reagan administration's economic policies.

Rep. Reuss said the administration is "moving to make matters worse" by continuing an economic policy that includes tight money and spending cutbacks.

Since July, the department said, more than 2 million Americans have been thrown out of work and the unemployment rate has shot up almost 2 full percentage points. ployment rate was 7.4 percent.

## Blue Chip Issues Lead Gain in NYSE Prices

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, led by blue-chip issues, closed higher Fri-day in moderate trading as investors weighed some antitrust news and pondered the course of inter-

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 0.76 point Thursday, closed up 4.75 points at 866.53.

Advances led declines by almost a 2-to-1 margin, and volume fell to 42.05 million shares from 43.41 milion traded Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Ex-

change issues.

After the markets closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's money supply, as measured by M-1B, fell \$1.4 billion to \$440.4 billion in the week ended Dec. 30. The narrower measure of the money supply, M-1A, fell \$900 million in the week.

Many investors stayed on the sidelines to wait for the Federal Reserve's report. The surge in the supply in recent weeks and predictions of higher interest rates have

raised many fears on Wall Street.

Meanwhile, the government reported the December unemployment rate surged a half percentage point to 8.9 percent from 8.4 in November, putting it just fraction-

Dome is to repay the \$1.7 billion

Lead banks in the syndicate pro

viding the loan to Dome, of which

Citibank is agent, are Citicorp In-ternational Group Canada, Chase Merchant Banking Group, Chemi-

cal Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Bank of Canada, Continental Illinois National Bank

and First National Bank of Chica-

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Co-managers are Marine Mid-

Agricole of France.

tional Bank of Detroit.

Dome Gets \$1.7 Billion Loan

To Buy Rest of Hudson's Bay

NEW YORK - Dome Petrole- loan from proceeds of oil and gas

um said Friday it had obtained a seven-year \$1.7 billion loan from and it is expected to be fully repaid by the end of 1989.

ally below the height of the 1973-

President Reagan called the rise in unemployment in December a tragic development but said more jobs should be available when the

economy picks up later this year. The report indicated the recession has deepened, contrasting with other recent government statistics that indicated the slump had eased. Investors are trying to figure out how long the recession will last.

Credit markets rallied following news of the increase in unemployment, dealers said.

The rise was greater than expected and prompted dealers to mark bond prices as much as one point higher in some areas. Dealers said the statistic sparked some hopes the Fed will allow interest rates to decline further.

Nobel prize-winning economist James Tobin said Thursday interest rates are climbing again and Reagan administration economics and Federal Reserve policy may push them upward into 1984.

"It's quite remarkable," Mr. Tobin said, "that now interest rates are rising in the depths of the recession.

He said the "Federal Reserve does not want to have single digit interest rates for a number of reasons. They don't want to repeat the problems they had in 1980 when they let interest rates go down and then money supply took off in the latter part of the year."

Much of the investment community's attention was riveted on American Telephone & Telegraph and IBM.

AT&T stock was ahead % to 58% before trading was halted prior to the announcement it had reached a settlement with the Jusold antitrust suit.

IBM, which has been involved in a 13-year antitrust suit, did not trade in this session because news was to be unveiled in a meeting after the NYSE closed involving the computer giant, the Justice De-partment and a federal judge over the government's suit. The government said it was dropping the suit against IBM.

In corporate news, the Federal Trade Commission asked Mobil for more information on its intention to buy up to 25 percent of U.S. Steel's stock.

#### The Greatest Commodity **Bull Market** in a Decade

#### **And Where Gains** May Multiply Cash in Tenfold Jumps

Last time the Dollar was drastically overpriced, Richard Nison devokued it twice and sparked bucklesh action in commodity markets which meant gains within two to three years of up to 60 times the amount of equity required to carry futures-market positions in such commodities as Sugar, When the Swiss Franc was at 47 cents last summer with the Deutsche Mark below .40 and the British Pound below \$1,80, Capital Offshore began insisting that the Dollar had again become overexploited and overpriced—with an inevitable drop in its relative value generating new bull runs in hard currencies, monetary instruments, indus-trial raw materials and an expanding list of candidates which culminated in a recent tumoround coll which caught three up-limit days in Frozen Pork Belfirst opening a widely-advertised announcement of our stand. Now from Cattle to Copper and from Gold to Lumber there are so many potent-looking commodity pictures developing that we have decided to add periodic commodity reports to our weekly leveraged-growth coverage. Complete and return the coupon for complimentary reports and price-action projections along with information ing new approaches to futures-market participation now being devised by Capital Offshore strategists. Address response to:

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#### DIRECTOR OF THE BOLOGNA CENTER

School of Advanced International Studies

School of Advanced International Studies

The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies invites applications for the position of Director of its graduate center for the study of international relations in Bologna, Italy. The position will become vacant July 1, 1983. The University expects to complete the appointment process by mid-1982.

The Johns Hopkins Bologna Center, now in its 27th year, provides graduate training in international studies with emphasis on economics and Western European studies as well as language training to about 130 students from several other nations. For most Americans and some Europeans, their one academic year at Bologna is followed by a second year at the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C., leading to an M.A. degree. The Center receives partial support from the American and Italian Governments.

The Director of the Bologna Center should have an outstanding record of scholarly and professional achievements. As intellectual and administrative head of a resident international faculty of six, a part-time faculty of 18, and a staff of 16, the Director must provide highly visible leadership to an institution which has often been cited as the most important American graduate institution in Europe. The Center's alumni today hold top positions in foreign ministries, multinational business, banking, journalism and international organizations throughout the world. The Director reports to the Dean of SAIS, and through him to the Provost and President of the Johns Hopkins University.

Candidates with distinguished scholarly achievements in the fields of Western European studies, Italian studies, international economics and finance, international law, government and comparative politics are invited to apply. Others who will be carefully considered include those with impressive professional skills and achievements in diplomacy, international business, banking or international institutions. Candidates should be fluent in several languages and must

faculty and students to the Center.

The term is five to seven years, renewable; salary is negotiable. Residence in Bologna is required. A curriculum vitue and a brief letter describing your qualifications should be sent to Dean George R. Packard, School of Advanced International Studies, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., NW. Washington, DC 20036 (Atm. Mrs. Kay Butler) chusetts Ave., NW. Washington, DC 20036 (Atm. employer).

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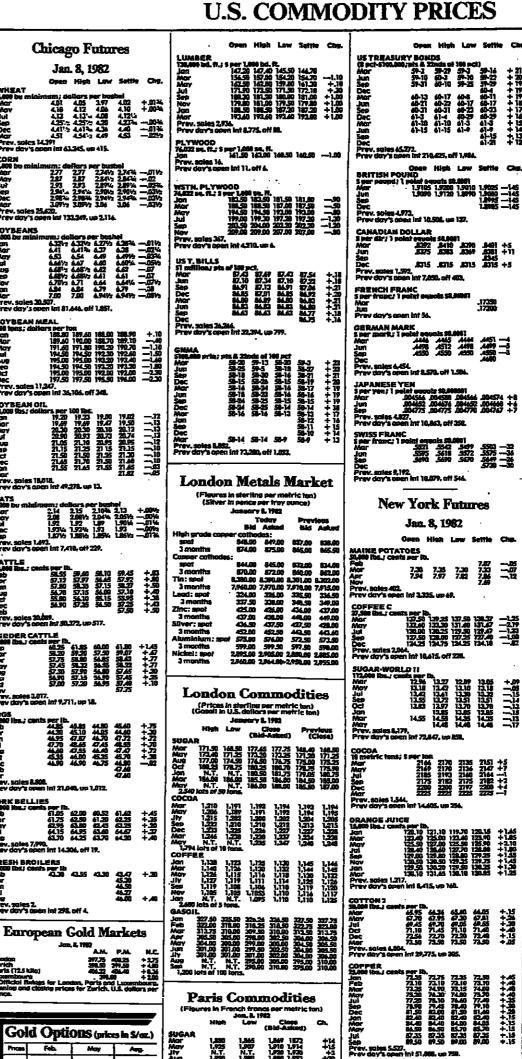
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## **BOOKS**

A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS By Gail Godwin. 564 pp. \$15.95. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are so many things to talk A about and praise in Gail Godwin's big new novel, her fifth, "A Mother and Two Daughters," that I # 4 21 Fs.

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\*\*VIL 1 can imagine holding a conference to consider its contents. There would be an interesting panel on its attitude powerful blow for women's liberation," one participant might argue.
"In Cate and Lydia, the two daughters of the title, we have two opposite versions of the contemporary women's dilemma. Cate, the rebellious older sister, demands to live on her own terms. Lydia, the conformist, wants to please and be admired. Yet both of them get their ways by the end. Both of them end up divorced and doing what they want successfully, with the men in their lives playing the roles of

"That's wrong and irrelevant," another panelist might counter. "Unlike the author's previous novels, this one encompasses not just an individual or a family, but an entire society — mid-dle America in the 1970s and '80s. What Cate and Lydia work out for themselves is just two possible accommodations to the crisis decades.

"If the novel has to have a mes pinned to it — and like all good art, it really doesn't — that message would be the quote from Montaigne that Cate's and Lydia's father is trying to recall the night he dies: To storm a breach, conduct an embassy, govern a people, these are brilliant actions; to scold, laugh and deal gently and justly with one's family and oneself, that is something rarer, more difficult, and less noticed in the world.' This is hardly the rallying cry for any cause, let alone a feminist's one."

#### Tragic or Not?

Then there would be a panel on whether "A Mother and Two Daughters" should be viewed as tragedy or comedy. One side might argue that what with two deaths from heart attacks and one from cancer, a crippling stroke, an injurious automobile accident, a house burning down and a house being fire-bombed in which a beloved pet dog is killed, the novel can't be viewed as anything other than tragedy. The other side could counter that

for all the story's many disasters, these occur in the framework of an essentially comic vision of the world. The panelist could deliver the finishing touch to this argument by point-ing to the wonderfully funny and acutely observed chapter called "The Book Club," in which the ladies of Mountain City, N.C. discuss Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," only to have the meeting aborted when one of the guests, a young un-wed mother-to-be who for mysterious reasons has been taken up as a protegee by the town's richest old lady, suddenly goes into labor.

There might even be a debate on the role of Dracula in Godwin's story. The panel could explore the various intricate ways the famous vampire has been woven into the plot and made to represent everything from the unnatural horror that the people of Moun-tain City are afraid Cate will become if she continues to go her own way, to a comic symbol of the sort of man that Cate fears will sap her vitality by

loving her too well. But I, as the reviewer and the person who is having this fantasy of a conference, would reserve for myself the right to deliver the final address. In it I would emphasize a less sublime

aspect of "A Mother and Two Daughters" — namely, the amazing vivid-ness of its characters and the sense one gets that their lives are actually unfolding in the same world as yours.

To illustrate this most dramatically, I would point out that in the Epilogue a picnic-party attended by more than two dozen people. I recognized at once all but one or two of these guests, and I was not only delighted to encounter them again, I was absolutely avid to learn what had become of them in the meantime. Indeed, this may have been one of the best parties, real or imaginary, that I've ever gone

How has Godwin succeeded in creating this extraordinarily vivid illusion? For one thing, she presents her people with unusual preciseness. It isn't just that Cate is rebellious and difficult. It's as her mother reflects: "Trying to approach Cate's mind was like walking toward the repellent forces of a magnet." It isn't just that Lydia is a conformist who is suddenly stricken with ambition for herself as well as her children and husband. It's that her system of compartments has broken down. "First, the contents of one compartment had leaked into an-other, causing her some surprise and embarrassment. And then, just when she was figuring out how to mend the walls and clean up the spillage, anoth-er compartment — the most sacred to Lydia -had come under scrutiny and

attack from outsiders."

For another thing, Godwin is so adroit at offering and withholding vital information that we tend to read on regardless of what else is happenders of the control ing to our days. For instance, we might not learn for another 10 pages what that "most sacred" compartment of Lydia's actually is. So we read on,

even if it happens to be bedtime.
Finally, Godwin makes her characters so decent and appealing that we come to love them, regardless of their faults. For example, her story reaches a climax with a fight between the sisters toward which they have been building since the opening chapter. Yet we care for them both so much that it is interestible to the side. that it's impossible to take sides, however nastily one or the other behaves. Indeed we care for them so much that we miss them when their story is over.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

#### Atlanta Tops U.S. As 'Most Livable'

United Press Internat

BOSTON - A study conducted by a job placement firm says Atlanta tops the United States as the most liv-

able metropolitan area.

Compiled by David Savagean, of Robert H. Davidson Associates of Lexington, Mass., the study takes into account a metropolitan area's climate, health care facilities and environment, crime, transportation, education, recreation, art, economics, terrain and

Just behind Atlanta are the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and Greensboro-Winston-Salem, N.C. Among other metropolitan areas in the top 25: Seattle-Everett, Wash, was No. 5; Pittsburgh 6; Philadelphia 7; Cleveland 13; Miami 20; Chicago 21; San Diego 22; Minneapolis 23; and St. Louis 24.

GUESS WHAT CHUCK. THEY MADE MARCIE A PATROL PERSON!

CAN YOU IMAGINE THAT? CAN YOU REALLY IMAGINE THAT, CHUCK?









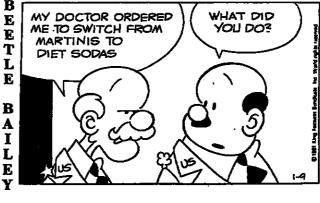


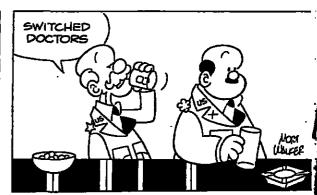




























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**GAMNEA** Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) Jumbles: AGILE JOINT ECZEMA BRAZEN

Answer: A kick many people get from rifle practice— RECOIL

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"...AN' I'M NOT GONNA CALL YOU DAD NO MORE 19

"YA HEAR THAT, FELLA?"

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International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

## End of Marathon Battle Prompts Little Glee

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service

NEW YORK - At 12:01 a.m. Thursday, exactly one minute after U.S. Steel Corp. was free to buy Marathon Oil, a U.S. Steel execu-tive in Pittsburgh phoned a Bank-ers Trust official in Manhattan and told him to proceed "forth-with" to pay out \$3.75 billion to

Marathou shareholders.

The bank had decided earlier that it would deliver the checks, in person or by mail, on Monday morning. But with the cost of money so high, Wall Street professionals were prodding the bank to hand over their checks right away to they can put their funds to so they can put their funds to

The checks they will receive next week will represent \$125 a share for 30 million shares of Marathon stock. For each \$50 million of stock — a fairly common amount on Wall Street — the shareholders would be able to earn, if they invested the money at 15 percent, about \$20,000 a day, or \$80,000 from Thursday until Monday. But Bankers Trust is standing its

ground. Payment will be made Monday morning, not before, It Said that shortly after Chief Justice Warren E. Burger rejected a Mobil request to block the steel company's acquisition of Marathon, Bankers Trust put 50 people on overtime until Monday to do the mountain of paperwork and then recheck it.

That, however, is only part of

the story. Last summer when Dn Pont took over Conoco after fighting off both Mobil and Seagram, Du Pont ordered the First Jersey National Rank, as its paying agent, to rush through payment before any new problems developed. When investors were told, hundreds raced to Jersey City, touching off what one participant called "total crazi-

With Mobil prevented by court order from buying Marathon stock, the Marathon payoff does not have the urgency of the Cono-co acquisition, and Bankers Trust can plan for more orderly dis-

RY 9-10, 1982

bursement.
As for Wall Street grumbling that Bankers Trust will pick up a \$6 million windfall by investing the \$3.75 billion during the fourday wait, a bank spokesman said that the bank does not have the funds. He said U.S. Steel would not deposit any of the funds until Monday. It will deposit additional funds daily as investors cash checks they received in the mail. Thus, it seems, U.S. Steel would get an unexpected, and apparently

msought, windfall. Wall Street investment bankers, lawyers and a small army of anonymous helpers will soon be picking up checks of their own - more than \$50 million worth.

In addition to First Boston Corp., which will collect \$18 million in cash for advising Marathon, there is Goldman, Sachs & Co., U.S. Steel's adviser, which will get about \$10 million. Merrill Lynch White Weld, adviser to Mobil, would have received a check for \$12 million or more if will collect from Mobil a \$1 million consolation prize.

#### Massive Legal Fee

Legal fees might approximate \$25 million, with about 20 big law firms keeping the meter running for the last two months.

Marathon's stockholders obvi-ously got the U.S. Steel message during that company's takeover battle with Mobil But it appears that some of them either delayed in doing the paperwork necessary to tender their shares or took back what they had mailed in.

The steel company had announced that tenders for about 54 million shares had been received, but later reported that about 51 million shares actually were received. By Thursday, subject to

## Fiat: Seeking Series of Deals With State-Owned Concerns

(Continued from Page 9) ing to enabling laws is expected to

be long and difficult. Labor is also a question. Fiat's unions have passed from initial

resignation to growing restiveness following the 1980 strike defeat. Labor leaders doubt that ties between Fiat and Alfa can work, because Fiat is private and Alfa state-owned. "In fact, we just don't agree with the plans," said Tom sandri, a union leader at FLN, the metal workers union.

The steel plan will only penalize Italy's steel industry. But the greatest fear at union headquarters, and one that could cause Fiat the greatest trouble, is that the company's modernization will cost additional jobs.

According to the agreement that ended the strike, the 23,000 workmid-1983.

"Not only will they not take them back, they're letting others go," Mr. Dealessandri said. "Our major complaint is that we're moving toward plant closures. Fiat is points.

#### Harvester to Sell Fiat Trucks

CHICAGO (Reuters) - International Harvester, the ailing farm equipment maker, said Friday it has reached a long-term agreement with Iveco, a Fiat subsidiary, by under which it will sell light-duty commercial trucks built by Iveco for the North American marketplace. Initial truck deliveries will

#### **Eurocurrency Interest Rates**

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#### **Floating Rate Notes**

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what it called "final verification," U.S. Steel said 52.9 million shares were in the hands of Bankers

David M. Roderick, U.S. Steel's chairman and chief executive offi-cer, was absent from U.S. Steel's brief public statements following its successful battle for Marathon.

Victory declarations from the corporate chairman almost always follow such acquisition victories. But Mr. Roderick has so far said nothing and, according to spokes-men, will say nothing — for now. And, too, while champagne or a few beers seemed in order in Pitts-burgh, where U.S. Steel has its quarters, no one could be

found in the mood to celebrate. Future Clouded

Some said it was nonsense to draw any conclusions from the company's reluctance to crow about its coup. Others said that, until Mr. Roderick had a clearer picture of what Mobil might yet do, there was still lots of work to be done before the partying gets going. In other words, maybe U.S. Steel does not feel it has been vic-torious yet, especially because Mo-bil has threatened to buy up to 25

of U.S. Steel's stock. Mobil watchers know that whe ng, such as an attempt take over Conoco or Marathon, it did without success, or to buy percent of U.S. Steel, as it said

might try to do, two big questions they ask themselves are these: Is it legal? And does it make good business sense? If the answers are positive, then why not do it, Mobil reasons. That kind of thinking, crucial to its objective of increasing crude oil reserves, has brought Mobil a rep-

utation, among other things, for

being aggressive, audacious, un-predictable, determined and com-petitive—all attributes that Mobil finds acceptable, even if the oil world thinks that Mobil is rocking the boat. Mobil, however, is showing signs that it is getting sensitive about what it regards as unfair characterizations, ranging from ar-

regant to insensitive But because Mobil also believes in what it calls "the free market." its sensitivity to labels of being insensitive may not change. Whether this means that Mobil will buy a chunk of U.S. Steel is unclear.

#### Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a letected Nortonal Secu-lities Declers Asan, over the counter Bank, insurance & Industrial Closing Prices, Jan. 8, 1982 CrosTre
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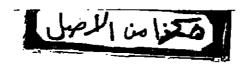
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# **Contestants in NFC Playoff** Bracing for a Sloppy Sunday

25th of October, after the San Francisco 49ers played the Los Angeles Rams and a week after a Rolling Stones concert at Candlestick Park, the jokes began. "Candle-slop Park."

"Candle-stink park." Much has been made of the condition of the football field on the banks of the Bay, and more is being made this week prior to Sun-

day's NFC championship game between the 49ers and the Dallas Cowboys. A local explanation has it that the 49er offense — short passes, no running game — is designed around the allegedly soft footing.

Another rumor suggested that Dallas coach Tom Landry, during the regular season when the 49ers beat the Cowboys, 45-14, came to San

Francisco expecting the synthetic turf which was taken up in 1979. Here is the status of the field from those who know.

Jim Lucey, in charge of physical maintenance of the field, said:

#### New Zealand Set To Meet China In Soccer Playoff

SINGAPORE — The New Zealand soccer team arrived here Friday confident of having an edge over China in Sunday's playoff to decide the 24th and last berth in the World Cup finals in Spain next

After being greeted by a colorful Maori welcome, manager John Edshead predicted that the match would be tight, but probably in his team's favor. "It's going to be close and I don't think there will be more than one goal between us.7 he said. "But we have the edge since we have taken three points off China in our last two en-

In their Asia-Oceania qualifying zone matches New Zealand held China to a goalless draw in Peking and picked up a 1-0 victory in Auckland. The two sides tied for second place behind Kuwait following New Zealand's astonishing 5-0 triumph against Saudi Arabia iast month.

"China was not prepared for our win in Riyadh," Edshead said. "It's left them on a downer while we are on an upper."

#### Transactions ..... BASEBALL

Noticed Leave
Noticed Leave
OS ANGELES DODGERS—Truded Bobby
sille, pitcher, and Bobby Alfichel, auflicher,
the Minnesota Twins for Paul Volot, pitcher,

GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS-Ple

unseasonable amount of rain. But this is nothing out of the ordinary. On a natural grass field, you're going to slip."

Less kind was George Toma, the horticulture wizard for the Kansas City Chiefs and Royals who, at the request of the NFL, began consulting on the Candlestick field last fall. Toma, doing what he can for Sunday's game, said that Candlestick must be completely replanted and given a "turf management program" for the future. "The field is covered and that

hurts; it brings the moisture up," Toma said. "But I think for Sunday it will be just like it was for the Giants game. There will be a little sod coming up during the Cowboys game."

During the 49ers' playoff victory over the New York Giants last Sunday, the field — despite weekend rains — was dry and relatively stable, though not like synthetic turf. When a player made a quick cut, a piece of sod often jumped like a frog off the field, to be replaced and tamped back down during the next full in the action by the crew which has come to be known as the "sod squad."

Though torrential rain struck the Bay area last weekend, devas-tating the central California coast with floods and mudslides, skies cleared on Tuesday. The Candle-stick field — which is dry — has been uncovered each day to allow an airing out and for crews to work on it, and then is re-covered each night to protect against

"He's a really knowlegeable gry and a really nice gry," Lucey said of Toma. "But nobody can come into a natural grass field and wave a wand and make it something

Both coaches early in the week discussed the turf, and both said they expected less than perfect

footing.
"I think what it does is bring an chance, element of misfortune, or chance to the game that normally wouldn't exist," said 49er coach Bill. Walsh, who took his team away from the rain to the Los Angeles Rams' practice field in Ana-

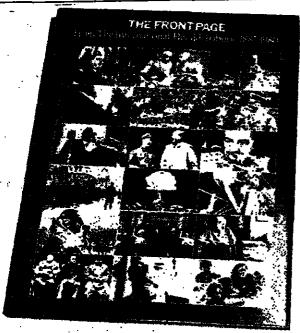
"I can't think of either team having an advantage, but I think both teams could have a disadvantage. There could be breaks because of the weather and then someone will have to be resourceful enough to overcome it."

Landry: "You just go ahead and play. Both sides might be cold. Both sides might be muddy. And both sides might be slipping. You just hope when it is all over with have enough breaks to offset

played Oct. 2, then the infield was sodded and the 49ers played Dal-

## THE FRONT PAGE

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Address: City and Code;-Country .....

United Press International "This field is not 100 percent. It's last Oct. 11, and most of the new SAN FRANCISCO — On the the wintertime and we've had an sod was either kicked up or loos-

In behind all that we had the Rolling Stones concert," Lucey said. They did us in. We had 160,000 people here in this stadium for two days, and the field took an awful beating. I learned if I have one again I will cover the en-

On Oct. 25, the 49ers played the Rams, and the field showed signs of the concert wear and tear. "This fall I said we need a Ban-daid," Toma said. "We need to get

situated for three or four games. Toma's Bandaid was applied be-tween the 45 and 20 yardlines on one end of the field. A material called enkamat, a nylon netting about a half-inch thick which looks like several piled layers of chain-link fence, was laid on the underly-

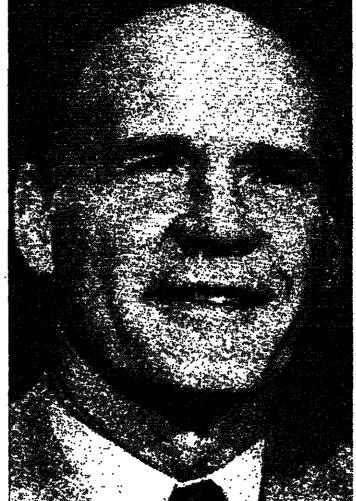
"Then I tried to get the right kind of sod," he said. "But the sod companies said they couldn't cut sod 1/2 to 2 inches thick. Well, they cut it like that all over the nation. Jim Lucey, though, found some sod over at Kezar Stadium [the 49ers' old park! The sod people here did a tremendous job cutting the sod. It's 2 inches thick, 18 inchwide and 4 feet long. This sod was installed on the enkamat.

Then I noticed they never put a pound of grass seed down. So we eeded the entire field with about 80 percent derby rye grass. In my book that's the best rye grass in the country. The other 20 percent was Manhattan rye. That seed is what's holding us now. That was four weeks ago. After that concert, they should have seeded the whole

He said a crash program to enkamat the whole field could have been undertaken late in the fall, but at the time the 49ers did not know they would play at home during the playoffs.

"They would have gambled throwing a lot of dollars away," Toma said.

**NFL Playoffs** 



Cowboy coach Tom Landry - Hoping for breaks in the mud.

## Experts in Dealing and Drafting, Cowboys Mark 16th Winning Year

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - During their 16 straight winning seasons, other teams have replaced the Dallas Cowboys temporarily as the domi-nant force in the NFL.

Pittsburgh has won more Super Bowls (four to Dallas' two), Miami had an unprecedented 17-game winning streak in 1972. Oakland moved from a wild-card entry to Super Bowl champion last year. But no team, not even Oakland, has stayed so good for so long as the Cowboys since 1966, the sea-

son leading up to Super Bowl I. In those 16 years, Green Bay has gone from two straight champion-ships to a league also-ran. Minne-sots, four times a Super Bowl runner-up, did not make the playoffs this season and has not been in a conference championship game since 1977. Pittsburgh, the dynasty of the late 1970s, fell to .500 after missing the playoffs the last two years. The New York Jets faded out of the playoff pic-ture soon after their Super Bowl III victory. Baltimore, the Super

Bowl V champ, was the league's second-worst team this season. second-worst team this season.

But only once in those same 16
years has the Cowboys' season not
included at least one playoff game.

And now they need only beat the
San Francisco 49ers Sunday in the NFC title game to advance to their sixth Super Bowl

Organizational stability

coach Tom Landry are often cited as the major reasons for Dallas' consistency. But the major thinkers behind the success of Pittsburgh, Oakland, Minnesota and Miami are still in place with the same teams. And only the Raiders have changed coaches.

Trading for Picks

What Dallas has managed to do better than anyone else is to combine the draft, key trades and player durability. The Cowboys have had some

miserable drafts in those 16 years. Yet, of the 45 players currently on their active roster, 34 are draft choices, including 18 of the 22 starters. Dallas has shown that, to remain successful, every pick does not have to be a gem. It is just as

#### USC Coach Turns Down Offer to Lead Patriots

FOXBORO, Mass. — The New England Patrious announced Friday that John Robinson, football coach at the University of South-ern California, has rejected an of-fer to become the Patriots' head coach. USC confirmed the rejec-

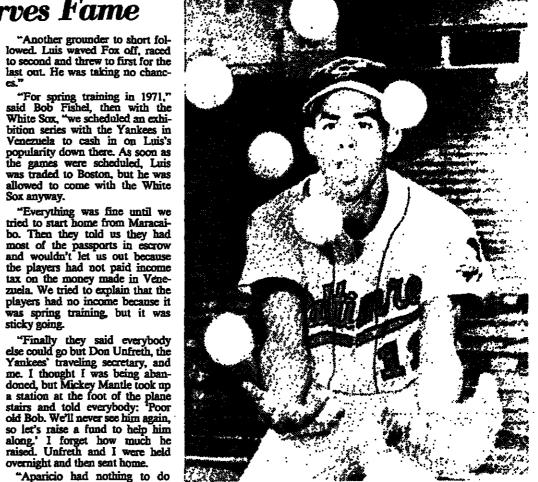
"My personal feelings regarding my family and USC are what af-fected my decision to remain at USC and not accept the Patriots' offer," Robinson said in a state-ment released by the NFL team.

important to have a constant flow of new talent.

Trades also have contributed heavily to the Cowboys' draft success. Dallas was in the 1973 NFC championship game but, because of a deal with Houston, obtained the No. 1 player selected in the 1974 draft, Ed (Too Tall) Jones. The Cowboys were 8-6 in 1974, yet through a deal with the Giants obtained the No. 2 player selected in the 1975 draft, Randy White. The Cowboys were 11-3 in 1976, yet 😙 through a deal with Seattle still obtained the No. 2 player selected in the 1977 draft, Tony Dorsett.

The best Cowboys also seem to have lengthy, injury-free careers. Twenty-six players on the 45-man roster have been with Dallas for at least four years and five more are in their third season. Of the 22 starters, the only rookies are defensive backs Everson Walls, an allpro, and Mike Downs, who had seven interceptions. Every other starter has been with Dallas at least two seasons, and 18 have been around at least four.

The Cowboys were among the first NFL teams to heavily emphasize weight-lifting and to hire a full-time physical conditioning coach. Their offseason program long has been considered the league's best, primarily because the majority of planers live in the the majority of players live in the Dallas area during the off season,



Luis Aparicio in 1963 — A little man with a big glove.

#### A Glove Man Who Deserves Fame glove men do not make it to Coo-

NEW YORK — At this time of year, the Baseball Hall of Fame commands lively attention, partly because the reader has had so much pro football that his teeth hurt and partly because the annual complement of immortals will be minted soon. Jack Lang, secretary of the Baseball Writers' Associa-

#### RED SMITH

tion of America, will wait only for the Super Bowl to get out of the way before announcing the results of the authors' election, and a few days later the Veterans' Committee will meet to consider candidates passed up by the literary set.

It has become accepted fact that

## Nastase, at 35, Upsets Clerc In Round-Robin Tournament

The Associated Press ROSEMONT, III. — Ilie Nastase upset José-Luis Clerc, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, Thursday night in a round-robin The Candlestick problems dated tennis tournament here. Nastase, to October. The baseball Giants 35 years old and ranked No. 73 in the world, combined overhead slams and drop shots to beat Clerk, ranked No. 5, and win his

first match of the tournament. John McEnroe, the top seed, rallied after losing a tiebreaker to beat Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-7, 6-1. The victory advances McEnroe to Saturday's semifinal round in the race for the tournament's first prize of \$100,000.

Connors also advanced. He defeated defeated Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, in a match that ended after midnight.

#### Doubles Championship

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) - Ferdi Taygan and Sherwood Stewart defeated Hank Pfister and Victor Amaya, their American compatriots, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4, Friday in round-robin play in the World Doubles Championship tournament. Stewart and Taygan thus assured themselves of a spot in the semifinals.

Also gaining the semifinals were the teams of Kevin Curren and Steve Denon, and Heinz Gun-thhardt and Balazs Taroczy.

## NHL Standings

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1	NY islanders				53	
	Philadelphia	24	14	1	47	159 14
1	Pittsburgh	18	17		42	165 16
ł	NY Rangers	17	18	5	37	144 15
	Washington	12	25	4	28	151 17
I	Adom					
í	Boston				53	171 13
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	Minnesota		12			167 14
	St. Louis	19	16	4	42	
Į	Chicago		15		41	177 17
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	Sasytt	e Dh	وأعاء	e i		
	Edmonton	25	•	7	37	
	Vancouver	14	20	8	34	144 15
	Calgary	13	18	10	36	164 18
	Los Angeles	13	22	5	31	165 19
	Colorado	•	26	6	24	772 19
	Thursd	ay's i	ter	its		
	Los Angeles & Wi	athla	aton	3	(Ba	sak (27)
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	(2). Corpenter (15)).			-		
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Detroit 5. Pittsbursh 4 (McKechnie (9), Ogrod-nick (17), Lurson (12), kilden, Hober (10), Sims-son (4), MocLeish (9), Kaloe (19), Bullard (14)). New York Ransers 4. Yorcouver 1 (Rogers (15), Do. Meljoney (7), Don Maloney (6), Duguary (34); Halword (2)). Toronto 4. Calgary 4. (Bolmstruck, Baschmon (5), Bennins (4), Polement (14); Chouknerd (11), Lofysice (15), Pestinski (19), Histop (9)). New York Islanders 5. Philodelphio 4 (Trettler 3.(20), Koller (12), Billies (15); Heffmeyer (5), Leoch (20), Flockhort 2 (16)). Baston 6. Winnipes 6 (NcNob 2 (21), B. Crowder (11), Man-cette (7); Landholm 2 (8), MacLeon (13), Lindstrom (15), Lowertside (24), Mann (21).

#### College Baskeiball

Selected Games Thersi Louisville 29, SLLouis 53 Tulone 20, Buffolo 51, G DePaul 59, Marlen, Ind. 47 Hilmois 40, Northwestern 50 Iowa 42, Purdue 49 Michigan 51, 65, Indiana 53 Marchead 51, 59, W. Kentucky 57 Ohlo, 51, 69, Minnesons 47 Wisconsin 65, Michigan 63 Oral Roberts 128, Ma. Southern 83 W. Treuss 52, 90, Lifeh 51, 61 Texas St. 90, Litch St. 81 Horado St. 50, Brigham Y

#### McNamara and McNamee were to play Buster Mottram and John Lloyd in the other quarterfinal.

On Thursday, Pfister and Amaya were fined \$500 each for using abusive language to referees during a match that they lost to Mottram and Lloyd, 7-6, 7-6, 6-2.

ton, 6-1, 6-3.

Davis Cup.

HONG KONG (AP) — The Philippines and Hong Kong were tied 1-1 after the opening singles matches in the preliminary round of Davis Cup tennis play Friday.

### Snow Rules Out Rugby at Cardiff

cause of snow.

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7	EA	STERN CONFERENCE
2	=~	Atlantic Division
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*	New York	17 16 <i>5</i> 15
-	Washington	14 18 438
ş.	New Jersey	12 20 .375
<u>.</u>		Central Division
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3	Indiana	17 15 .531
¥	Atlanta	14 16 .467
-	Detroit	14 19 224
n	Chicago	14 17 424
١.	Cleveland	6 26 .163
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•	Denver	16 17 .485
r	Houston	14 19 .634
١,	Kenses City	12 21 .364
	Ulah	11 20 .355
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		Pacific Division
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	Seattle	21 11 🚜
	Phoenix	19 13 .5%
	Portland	18 13 -56
	Galden State	19 14 .563

Fresho St. 61. Pesserdine 46 Idohe 72, Nevedo-Reno 64, 20T Wygnolog 75, Litch 47

Navratilova Advances

WASHINGTON (AP) - Martina Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger moved into the quarterfinals of a tennis tournament here with victories Thursday. Navratilova, seeded second, downed Joanne Russell, 7-5, 6-2, and Jaeger, the No.3 seed, trounced Leslie Allen, 6-2, 6-2. In other matches, Sylvia Hanika beat Kathy Rinaldi, 6-0, 6-3, and Bar-bara Potter defeated Julie Harring-

From Agency Dispatches
CARDIFF, Wales — The finale
of the Australian Wallabies' rugby
union tour of Britain and Ireland, a match against the Barbarians on Saturday, was canceled Friday be-

Welsh rugby union officials called off the match after blizzards hit South Wales, blocking most major roads. The Australian team was snowbound at its hotel in Portcawl, and the pitch at Cardiff Arms Park was under a foot (30 centimeters) of snow.

Players from Wales, Scotland Ireland and France were to play in the match against the Wallabies. The cancellation was only the third time in 26 years that a match at Cardiff has had to be called off.

## NR 4 Standings

ANGONE DIVISION				
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Philadelphia	25 7 <i>7</i> 87 ~			
Boston	23 8 342 1			
New York	17 16 515			
Washington	14 18 A38 11			
New Jersey	12 20 375 1			
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Milwaukee	22 10 .697 ~			
Indiana	17 15 .531 5			
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Detroit	14 17 224 1			
Chicupo	14 17 424 5			
Cleveland	6 26 .183 16			
WESTERN CON				
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San Antonio	21 11 .656			
Denver	16 17 .485 5			
Houston	14 19 424 7			
Kensos City	12 21 .364 9			
Utch	11 20 .355 9			
Dallas	8 24 .250 TJ			
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	14 8 750 ~			
Secttle	21 11 454 3			
Phoenix	19 13 .5% 5			
Portland	18 13 -561 5			
Golden State	18 14 .563 6			
San Diego	8 24 250 16			
2011 FACRO				

Tigereday's Results
Weshington 199, Cleveland 100 (Bollord 29, Rujond 23; Brither 27, R. Johnson 19).
Son Antonio 122, Geiden State 112 (Gervin 45,
Brotz 15; King 30, Short 24).
Phoents 118, Defroit 94 (Robbisson 25, Morry 24; Phoenix 118, Defredt W (Robinson 25, Moory 24; Long 24, Thompas 15). Konstes City 167, New York 163 (Drew 18, Deug-igs 15; Richardson 19, Cartwright 17). Dolley, 113, San Diego 112 (Spormarkel 24, Vin-cent 21; Groubs 21, Bryant 20). Sentile 114, Moyston 107 (Silters 25, Williams 24, Brown 24; Murphy, 13, Manarie 24).

perstown, that being almost exclu-sively the turf of hitters and pitchto second and threw to first for the ers. Yet suppose there were a man last who, after 18 seasons in the ma-es." last out. He was taking no chancjors, had played more games than anybody else who ever attempted his position. When this guy retired, he had

major league records for leading his league in stolen bases nine times; for leading the league in fielding chances accepted at his position seven times and for parplays. He shared major league re-cords in leading his league in field-ing average eight consecutive times and in assists seven times.

#### Veeck's inheritance

Would you say that a player with these credentials was entitled to his niche in Cooperstown, probably should be enshrined already? He isn't there. His name is Luis Emesto Aparicio. Shortly after the

1982 season opens he will celebrate his 49th birthday down home in Maracaibo, Venezuela, doing whatever national heroes do in Maracaibo. "When I inherited him," Bill

Veeck said this week, "I thought he was the best I ever saw, and he's still the best." Luis was already the regular shortstop when Veeck got the White Sox in 1959. "He should have been an auto-

matic choice last year, his first time eligible." Veeck said. "Yes, he was a great glove man, but I'm thinking about his contributions on offense — his stolen bases, the runs he scored. Yes, he led the fielding averages all those years, but he also had most chances accepted, and when that happens you know he's not one of those statues who don't make errors be-cause they don't try for the hard ones. It means he has the widest

"You'd never hear about these things from Luis. He's the quietest, almost self-effacing guy around. He had to know he was best if he ever looked at the figures, but you got the idea that he never did. "Until this last spring, I'd see him every year when he came to

training camp to look for players for the Winter League team he managed. The first year, 1976, he said. This is a social visit. I don't think you have anybody I'd want, except those young pitchers.' Perceptive as always. 'In 1959 we clinched the pennant in Cleveland, winning on a double play with one out and Indians on first and second. There was

easy play and Fox dropped it.

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cition in 27/13 GIAA 23955

gained her first victory on her na-tive soil by winning the women's World Cup giant slalom ski race. Her younger sister, Maria, finished third

sticky going.

we were there."

already has won three slalom rac-es, took second place in Friday's giant slalom and gained 20 points to boost her lead at the top of the overall standings. Irene Epple had the best times in both runs, clocking a combined time of 2:24.70. The victory was her third triumph in four giant sla-

lom races this winter, and it made

her a favorite in the giant slalom at

the world championships in Aus-

overnight and then sent home.

with all this, but he was the reason

From Agency Dispatches

PFRONTEN, West Germany -

Irene Epple, who grew up in the shadows of this ski resort, Friday

tria later this month. "I felt just fine," said Irene Epple, holding second place in the standings. Both heats were about equally tough to handle. I particua ground ball to Luis, who tossed it to Nellie Fox at second for an iarly liked the bottom part of the stroke shead of Al Geiberger.

second course that was set by our coach, Willy Lesch." The race was a makeup of the giant slalom that was canceled at Maribor, Yugoslavia. It replaced a

Irene Epple Takes Another Giant Slalom

downhill that had been scheduled here for Friday but was called off because the trail was partly covered by chunks of ice after a severe temperature drop following several Erika Hess of Switzerland, who days of thaw. The two-day event at Pfronten

was to wind up Saturday with an-other giant slalom race on the same course.

Men's Downhill Canceled

MORZINE, France (Reuters) -A men's downhill scheduled here

Stadler Leads Tucson Golf United Press International TUCSON, Ariz. — Craig Stadler opened the 1982 professional golf season Thursday with a 5-underpar 65 to take the first-round lead in the Tucson Open. He was a

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of adverse weather conditions. But a men's giant slalom may be held instead to replace the race that was cancelled last month in Val d'Isère.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Irene Epole, Wast Germany, 2:2470.

2. Eriko Hess, Switzerland, 2:25.01.

1. Maria Epole, West Germany, 2:25.92.

4. Ursuba Konzett, Liechtenstein, 2:35.71. 3. Maria Epple, West Germany. 2:25.7.
4. Ursuis Konzeit, Liechtensiele, 2:26.7.
5. Zoe Hoss. Switzerland, 2:26.6.
6. Troudi Moecher, West Germany, 2:27.14.
7. Petro Wenzeit, Liechtenstein, 2:27.42.
8. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 2:27.57.
9. Diana Height, Canada, 2:28.15.
19. Perrine Pelen, France, 2:28.6.
11. Linda Poschetti, 19th. 2:28.5. 10. Permar Pager, Pranta, 2,20-56.
11. Linda Rocchetti, Italy, 2:28-55.
12. Elisabeth Kirchler, Austria, 2:28-58.
13. Cindy Neison, U.S.-2:28-79.
14. All Cheels Geru, West Germany, 2:28-69.
15. Ann Melander, Sweden, 2:29.00.

**WORLD CUP STANDINGS** WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hass, 173 points.
2. (rate Epple, 164.
3. Christin Cooper, U.S., 19.
4. Marie Rose Quorie. Hely, 77.
4. Peter, 77.
6. Honni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 72.
7. Konzelt, 62.
8. Lea Söllener, Austria, 51.
9. Maria Epple, 69.
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WASHINGTON — I got on my scale the day after New Year's, and discovered it was off by five pounds. Whereas I should have weighed 185 pounds, the scale, which had been guaranteed for 10 years, was wavering between

"Someone has been playing around with this scale." I told my "Maybe one of

the children a jumped on it too hard," my wife I urged her to

it, just to make sure I wasn't wrong. Buchwald "Not on vour

life," she said. "I never get on a scale after the holidays. It depresses me too much." I called up Lester Shor. "What are you doing?" I asked him. "Finishing up some cheesecake left over from the Sugar Bowl."

No, but we had cheesecake and coffee at halftime because I once knew a kid who played for Georg-

Did you go to the Sugar

"Did you weigh yourself this morning?"
"I didn't get on the scale, but I kicked it once or twice."

"How come?" For the past few days I've been getting ridiculous readings. You know I've never gone over 195 pounds in my life. Well, the day after Christmas the pointer showed 201, and two days later 203 and yesterday 207.

"Where was the scale made?" I "Taiwan."

"That explains it. I heard there have been a lot of imports that were never properly adjusted."

"Let's go over to the Chevy Chase Racquet Ball Club. They have a digital scale from Switzer-

Polishing the Crown Jewels

The Associated Press LONDON - The jewel house at the Tower of London, where Queen Elizabeth II's crown jewels are displayed, will be closed to the public in February for the annual cleaning of the priceless regalia, Buckingham Palace announced

land which doesn't gain or lose an ounce in a year," Lester said. "Okay, I'll meet you there in an

We met in the locker room. I was finishing up a piece of fruit cake and Lester was biting into a choco-

late-covered tangerine. I stepped on the scale first and it lit up at 201.6.

That's insane." I said. Lester got on the scale and it showed 209.4.

He demanded to see the manager, "Sir, I pay \$35 a month dues and the least I can expect for my money is an accurate weight read-

ing."
The manager stood on the scale and it showed 145.2. "It seems all right to me," he

said. "That's what I weighed last

What else could the man sav?" I told Lester later as we stopped to have a pizza. "If he admitted the scale was off, his entire health club operation would be threatened." Lester nodded his head, "There

"The worst ones are located in doctors' offices," I said, "All of those are at least three pounds

is no truth in scales any more.

Even the ones made in Switzerland

"I tell you the only good scales left in the United States are the kind you find in drugstores that tell you your weight on one side of the card, and your fortune on the other, for a penny."
"I haven't seen one in a long

"That's because the scale cartels

are buying them up and replacing them with ones that won't tell your weight unless you put in a nickel."

"You game for a dish of frozen yogurt? I asked him. Why not? If you're not going to get a square deal from a scale there is no sense starving yourself all

year long. Rosenthal came by with a deep dish of cherry pie." "Trouble at home?" Lester

asked him. "Yeh, I weighed myself this morning, and my wife took the scale's word against mine." "If she did that to me," Lester

said, looking at the cherry pie, "I would have put whipped cream and nuts on top." O 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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**Mary Blume** 

# Elisabeth Lutyens

'They Want You to Write One Masterpiece,' She Said. 'I Have An 18th-Century View. A Dog Barks and a Composer Composes'

I ONDON — Elisabeth Lutyens, who has been called the most radical British composer of her generation, turned 75 last summer, an event marked by a handful of concerts and interviews. Interviewers who called her a woman composer did so at their own peril, as a TV talk

show host learned.
"I said if he called me a woman composer I'd call him a queer which he is," Miss Lutyens said.

She may be white-haired now
and frail, but she is as dauntless
and sharp-tongued as she was when she roared at a startled obstetrician while coming out of the anaesthetic after the birth of ber first child, "And I still want

to write music, — you!"
But being both a woman and a composer has undoubtedly made her life exceptionally hard. Born to privilege (her father was the architect Sir Edwin Lutyens, the subject of an exhibition at the Hayward Gallery through Jan. 31, her mother the daughter of the Earl of Lytton), she had two improvident husbands and four children. She supported the family by copying music (her first job was to copy "Limehouse Blues" at 10 pence a page), and writing for films and radio. No matter what, she tried to compose a few

bars of her own music every day.
"I had a difficult private life," she says dispassionately. "I am 15 years behind any man. If Britten wrote a bad score they'd say, 'He's had a bad day.' If I'd written one it was because I was a

Feminists who come to her North London house with tracts get as short shrift as those who label her a woman composer. "Instead of writing useless information about women being abused, why not build a nursery

school so women could have two hours a day without Mum, Mum, Mum and quarrel, quarrel, quar-"I am not anti-men, I adore them," Miss Lutyens said, "But I think they're a luxury. Give me a

wife any time. Nothing is so cheap as a wife." Her elegant fingers still wear polish so deep in color that it is

almost black but the rheumatoid arthritis that has lately confined her to bed makes ordinary writing impossible and writing music extremely painful. Still, she wrote seven pieces last year: Her output is staggering and she has been accused of being too prolif-

They want you to write one masterpiece. I have an 18th-century view. A dog barks and a composer composes." If a work wasn't played, she says airily, she would just write another. At this point, she says, she would scrap it all except a setting of Rimband for strings and soprano and a chamber concerto, although she doesn't care much for the concerto form: "To me it's pouring new vine into old bottles," she says.

On her own as a young composer, Elisabeth Lutyens discovered what she later learned was called 12-tone music. Her commitment to modern music never wavered although in 1930s England it was thought perfectly understandable that a cellist would walk offstage after a few bars of the Webern trio, saying, "I can't

play this thing."

There is a certain illogic in people wanting to read the latest books but only to hear the oldest music, she pointed out in her au-tobiography, "A Goldfish Bowl": "The average intelligent person is not content to read repeatedly and exclusively the same handful of classics, he acquires new books from libraries and bookshops as they appear.... Strangely — to me the music lover wants just this; the same works from the same classical masters week after repeated week, program after repeated program. And most of the musi-

cal powers support and encourage this necrophilia." She loathed writing her auto-biography and only did so in order to record the achievements of her adored second husband. Edward Clark, a conductor who had studied with Schönberg and was the BBC's chief music planner until he resigned in 1936. He

died in 1962. "He had 23 years of unem-

ployment so I know what unem-ployment is. If you bring a child into the world who may not want to be born, your first responsibil-ity is to the child, I even applied to the Labor Exchange to scrub floors. My husband said, 'I'll conduct or nothing.'"

beth Lutyens may like to rail — "This is a miserable world, it stinks," she says - but she would not complain.
"We're all allowed self-pity for a week after the flu. That's all,"

she says.

Elisabeth Lutyens developed her considerable verbal gifts

There is no bitterness. Elisa-

while acting as hostess for her father while her mother, Lady Emily, was off on Theosophist missions with Krishnamurti. Beautiful and eccentric, Lady Emily was narrowly dissuaded from leading a protest demonstration in the viceregal New Delhi that her husband had designed, and when Elisabeth was wondering how to feed six hungry mouths she sent her a book of household hints: "To air the beds get the third housemaid to sleep in them every third day." Elisabeth dedi-cated her requiem to her mother but Lady Emily did not attend the performance as she had a

dinner party that night.

Sir Edwin was charming, distracted and affectionate. There were five children and it has been said that Sir James Barrie took the Lutyens' nursery as his setting for "Peter Pan.

Not so, says Elisabeth. "Our nursery life was war tooth and nail." In that war she held the uninteresting rank of second youngest and was, her younger sister has written with a sugges-tion of disapproval, always bent on being different.

Nailbiting

She was given violin lessons at the age of 9 to cure nailbiting and decided to devote berself to music not, she says, from natural talent but from a wish for privacy. Had she gone into the visual arts her father would have been peering over her shoulder, while her mother's family was extremely literary. No one in the family knew anything about music.



Composer Lutyens in 1966: "Knowing what to leave out."

She studied in Paris "France in 1922 was heady," she says - and returned to do battle in England ever after. She disliked what her friend the composer Constant Lambert called the cowpat school of English mu-sic. Her work is rigorous and literally inaccessible — rarely played, hardly recorded, even now more readily welcomed by the young than by the Establish-

A leading British painter praises the asperity of her works; a fashionable conductor admires her intelligence and lineage but finds her music disagreeable. Her friends were more often writers and artists than musicians with such exceptions as Dallapiccola. Virgil Thomson and Stravinsky. "In a few minutes we were banging the table like students," she says of her first meeting with

Stravinsky.

The Nobel Prize winner Elias Canetti is a friend; Dylan Thomas was an intimate although, as she points out, "So many people say they knew Dylan it's almost more chic not to." She was vivacious company and had smashing legs and fragile health. For a while she was an alcoholic, a condition brought on by having no head for liquor but being obliged to meet BBC producers in pubs to discuss commissions. She is a generous and much appreciated

Despite the 75th birthday celebrations, Elisabeth Lutyens says she is still in the wilderness. "Look at this nose," she says. It is impressively long. "I'm an elephant, I never forget but I'm

deeply forgiving.
"Everyone says I've got such integrity. That's not a virtue, it's a necessity for an artist. I don't even know what it means." Her work is changing, she says. For one thing it is cattled.

For one thing it is getting shorter and she doesn't even like to listen to long-winded composers such as Bruckner any more. Last year a concert organizer complained that a horn and string quintet she had written lasted only eight

"If you look at five paintings Turner did of the same subject, the first is lush and naturalistic, the one he did late in life you can hardly see what it is. It's like late Cezanne. I've noticed that with old age - with certain exceptions - people know what to leave out. There is just the skele-

"I've got a lot of time to make up. I'm still not beaten," she says. "That's why my bloody body behaving like this annoys

"What can a composer do? I'm not as important as a miner. One hopes to have contributed something to the quality of life. I think that's as important as the quantity, don't you?'

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Cousteau Preparing Amazon Expedition

Veteran French occanographer Jacques Cousteau said he will lead 40 scientists soon on a 13-month study of Amazon arimal and plant life. "This is the greatest and most account to the study of the study difficult expedition I have ever undertaken," Cousteau, 81, said in Brasilia. The 40 scientists and film crew will use Cousteau's oceanographic submarine Calypso along with a Hovercraft, a helicopter and a conventional airplane on the ex-pedition due to-start in April. He said important goals were to film animal and plant life in the region and to research the ecological relationship between the vast Amazon forest and the occan into which the river flows.

Lotte Lenya, the actress and singer who popularized the works of her first husband, composer Kurt Weill left an estate worth an estimated \$3 million at her death on Nov. 27, according to her will filed for probate in New York. Under the terms of the will, drawn up three weeks before she died at the age of 81, the income from 80 per cent of the estate will be shared by and a friend, E. Anna Krebs of Hamburg, for life. The rest was left to an unidentified friend in New

The West German city of Aachen has named King Juan Car-los of Spain as the winner of this year's \$2,500 Charlemagne Award for his contribution to European understanding and cooperation.

Former Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman, who served 10 months in jail for selling cocaine to an undercover police officer, has been granted parole. A spokesman said that a New York state parole panel voted to release the former antiwar leader on March 25. The former Yippie leader cluded police for six years after jumping bail on a charge of selling \$36,000 worth of cocaine to an undercover police officer in April, 1973. He surrendered in September, 1980, and was sentenced to one to three years.

Conductor André Previn, 52, married Heather Hales, a 33-yearold British glass designer, in Los

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